

**Weather**

Cloudy and misty today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 56.5 and the minimum 46.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 42.2 and 38.9.

# THE CHINA PRESS

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SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919

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## RULE OF ONE MAN NEEDED BY RUSSIA, KOLTCHAK THINKS

Supreme Power Must Be  
Concentrated In Indi-  
vidual, He Says

### TALKS AT BANQUET

First Aim Of Siberian  
Government Will Be  
To Crush Bolshevism

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, February 26.—According to the Russian Telegraph Agency, the Supreme Governor of Siberia, Admiral Koltchak, recently visited Ekaterinburg. He was met at the railway station by the local authorities and proceeded to the Cathedral, where Archbishop Grigory gave him a hearty greeting. Then, after visiting the staff of the Siberian army, Admiral Koltchak proceeded to a banquet held in his honor.

### Talks At Banquet

At the banquet the British Consul made a speech in which he said that Europe may have a false impression of Bolshevism but the representatives of the Powers in Russia well understand the meaning of Bolshevism and therefore express the heartfelt wishes that the Bolsheviks shall soon be finally defeated. In reply Admiral Koltchak, after explaining the reasons why the supreme power had to be delivered into the hands of one man, declared that the first problem the ruler and Government of Siberia had determined to deal with was the final dissolution and destruction of Bolshevism, for which purpose a disciplined army was an urgent necessity. He further stated that despite the disturbed conditions, which make the work of reconstruction most difficult, the Government had managed to restore the courts of law and other institutions and was proceeding with this work in its endeavor to bring about normal conditions.

### Agreeable To Self Government

Admiral Koltchak further declared that the promulgation of the law of municipal elections shows that the Government is not prepared to oppose the principle of self government. The land question would be carefully investigated and rearranged on a new basis providing for the needs of the peasantry and creating a new class of small farmers. The Government was also taking all measures to improve the conditions of labor.

Dealing with the international situation, Admiral Koltchak declared that there were no reasons to fear a change in the excellent relations existing between Russia, France and Great Britain, and he expressed the conviction that the relations of Russia will also take a friendly course, all this giving them the right to hope that the Government would meet with the support of the Allies in its struggle with Bolshevism.

### HONGKONG WANTS TO SEE BRITISH GRAND FLEET

Colonial Government To Ask  
Admiralty To Include Far  
East In Itinerary

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, February 27.—In the Legislative Council today Mr. P. H. Holoyak asked the Government to take steps to urge the Admiralty to include Hongkong in the projected itinerary of His Majesty's Grand Fleet and also to secure for Hongkong some of the captured German guns as public war souvenirs.

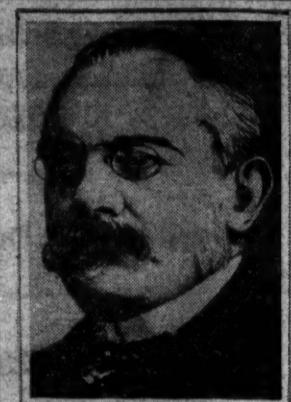
### BRITISH DEMAND RETURN OF ALL CAPTURED GUNS

Bonar Law Says Germany Must  
Give Back Artillery At  
Once

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Colonel Burn, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that Great Britain was demanding the immediate return of all the British guns captured by the Germans.

## Important Members Of French Delegation At Peace Conference



ABOVE—JULES CAMBON.  
BELOW—M. KLOTZ.

Jules Cambon, former French Ambassador in Washington, and Lucien L. Klotz, Minister of Finance, are important members of the French Peace Delegation. The other three members of the delegation are Premier Clemenceau, Andre Tardieu and Stephen Pichon. Mr. Cambon, with Foreign Minister Pichon, represents the diplomatic strength of the delegation. Mr. Klotz, recognized financial expert, is acting in this capacity on the delegation.

### WILSON WELL GUARDED ON ARRIVAL IN BOSTON

President's Ship Narrowly E-  
scapes Grounding In Harbor  
In Fog

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Boston, February 24.—The S.S. George Washington, with President Wilson on board, arrived in the roadstead today. The steamer narrowly avoided grounding, owing to fog, shortly before her arrival. Special precautions were taken to protect the President, who was escorted by mounted police and cavalry in addition to the guards along the route. Sharpshooters were posted on the roofs. The crowds cheered President Wilson vociferously.

### LEWIS MAKES DEFENSE OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Democratic Leader In U.S.  
Senate Answers Criticism  
Of Opponents

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, February 24.—In the Senate Senator Lewis, the Democratic Whip, maintained that the League of Nations does not contravene the Monroe Doctrine. He said that the opposition in Congress was inspired by personal and political antagonism to President Wilson.

Replying to the assertion that Great Britain and the Dominions could outvote the United States, Senator Lewis pointed out there were eleven American republics and the United States with Central and South America would outvote the European States by nine votes to five if each of the British colonies had a vote. Senator Lewis deplored the suggestion of a dishonorable consolidation of the European nations, pointing out that every action of the Allies proved the falsity of this fear.

### BIG MAIL DUE TODAY

A record mail from the United States, about 2,000 sacks in all, is expected to reach Shanghai late today via the Fusima Mart. It is expected that the ship will be in at about 4 p.m.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—In the House of Commons today, replying to Colonel Burn, Mr. A. Bonar Law stated that Great Britain was demanding the immediate return of all the British guns captured by the Germans.

## First Of Special Trains With Enemies From North Brings 170 To Shanghai

Others On Way With 800 Germans And Austrians;  
Recognition Of Dr. Fischer May Result In  
Action By Diplomatic Corps

The first of the several special trains bringing Germans and Austrians from Peking, Tientsin and the French. Peitaiho arrived here last night with 179 enemy subjects. Chinese troops guarded the train, which stopped at the Shanghai South Station. The Germans and Austrians are at Nantao where some 500 are now awaiting deportation.

Over 800 enemy subjects, guarded by 300 Chinese soldiers, are on the way from the North in special trains. The trains also carry 200 tons of baggage, all going to Germany and Austria.

The first boats to leave Shanghai with deportees are to depart on March 10, it was learned last night. The liners are being equipped for the journey and enemy subjects will have the best possible accommodations.

Bachelors will not travel steerage. They will receive the same accommodations that American and British troops had, "the best troops in the world," as an official, who is connected with the repatriation, said last night. German doctors will go and no exemptions have yet been announced officially, it was learned yesterday. Officials say that lists already published are both incorrect and incomplete and the names of those to gain exemption will not be known until several cases now under consideration are decided.

The recognition of Dr. Oskar Fischer, known as an Austrian until a week ago, by the Italian Consulate-General here will be a topic for discussion by the Diplomatic Corps at Peking. The case has been brought to the notice of the Allied Ministers. It was learned yesterday that Dr. Fischer is now a Servian. It also became known that he attempted to secure recognition as a Czechoslovak and while doing so, was under the protection of the Italian Consulate.

How many former enemy subjects have secured recognition at Allied Consulates could not be learned yesterday. There is no disposition on the part of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs to give out the information. It is known that ten or a dozen have been taken under the

### SPARTACIST MOVEMENTS INCREASING IN GERMANY

Berlin Gets Reports Of Activities  
From Numerous Cities  
Throughout Empire

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Berlin, February 23.—Noske, the Minister of Defense, says that reports are being received that the Spartacist movements throughout the Empire are daily increasing.

The power at Munich is in the hands of the so-called Central Council composed of three Socialist Parties. The Vorwärts and another Socialist paper, however, state that the Communists have left the Central Council and relinquished all their offices and that an attempt is being made to form a government composed of Majority and Independent Socialists.

Copenhagen, February 24.—A message from Berlin states that the militia at Mülheim, in the Ruhr district, which refused to fight the Government troops, has dissolved the Spartacist Soldiers' Council and elected a pro-Government Council which has begun to disarm the Spartacists.

The Government has decided to repeat martial law at Karlsruhe as the situation has improved.

Copenhagen, February 25.—A message from Düsseldorf yesterday states that bands of Spartacists interfered with the municipal elections. They simultaneously appeared at the polling booths yesterday evening armed with rifles and hand-grenades and seized the voting returns and electoral lists and burned them in the street or threw them in the Rhine.

Is Ordered To Come Back Home  
And Will Start At  
Once

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—Count Romanones' Cabinet has resigned.

The King has requested them to remain in office until the Budget has been passed.

SPANISH CABINET RESIGNS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—The Guards Division has been ordered to return to Great Britain from the Rhine.

and the battalions will arrive

at short intervals during the next

three weeks.

BRITISH GUARDS DIVISION  
TO RETURN FROM RHINE

One suspected new case of influenza was reported yesterday at the Shanghai American School, over thirty of the pupils of which, as well as part of the teaching staff, have been suffering from the disease. The case yesterday, however, is the first since last Sunday and it is believed that the epidemic has practically run its course at the institution. The other patients are all doing well, a number being up and about again. Two of the staff returned home from hospital yesterday.

A number of influenza cases are reported throughout the Settlement, principally in the Western district, but no very severe cases have been noted.

Among the Chinese the cases

thus far have not been numerous and

physicians state that the disease has

not at any time been of particularly

virulent type.

## Veterans Of Civil War Greet Returned Yankee Heroes



The first contingent of California fighters being wildly greeted by veterans of the days of '61, upon their arrival in San Francisco. The Yanks are members of the 143d Field Artillery, formerly the California National Guard.

## Tang Shao-ji Presses Peking To Cancel \$17,000,000 Loan

Says Japan Has Already Given China Option Of Not  
Accepting War Participation Money

Another strong message urging President Hsu Shih-chang to make a

definite pronouncement cancelling the

War Participation Loan was sent

yesterday by Mr. Tang Shao-ji, head

of the Southern delegation to the

internal peace conference. Mr. Tang

emphasized the fact that Japan has

instructed Mr. Obata, its Minister in

Peking, to inform the Waichiaopu

that Japan would not press for the

acceptance of the \$17,000,000 balance

on the loan. He asks therefore why

the Peking Government does not

definitely end the matter by announcing

its cancellation and hints that

there may be secret reasons why it

does not.

No answer has yet been received

from Peking on the Southern ultimatum

demanding the dismissal of the

Shensi tuchun. It was also announced

by the Southern delegation that it

had received word from Shensi that

Southern troops had been forced to

retreat still further under pressure

from Northern troops.

To encourage such obstacles to

peace or even to countenance such

acts during the progress of the

peace conference cannot possibly be

attributed to one actuated by such

patriotic aspirations as you have

declared yourself to be.

Again, if we mean to be guided by

public opinion, at home and abroad,

there is almost no dissenting voice

in the opposition of the War Par-

ticipation Loan. If you value the

people's will at all you certainly

would not act against it.

You could not possibly conceal

facts from public eyes nor escape

from public criticism if you should

voluntarily permit the country to

be sold without even the least

external compulsion. The present is

the critical moment with disorder

and ruin menacing the nation. It is,

therefore, inexplicable why you

should continue your attitude of

hesitation.

My previous telegram not having

conveyed all I wished to express, I

now supplement it with this one,

earnestly trusting that you will

&lt;p

## BRITISH HOSPITAL SHIP TAKES SIBERIAN WOUNDED

453 Czechs and 420 British On Board Madras, Now Bound For Trieste

By Riley H. Allen  
(Specially Contributed)

Vladivostok, Siberia, February 15.—Japan and China were well represented by the men of Red Cross and women in charge of the first contingent of wounded and invalid Czechs on their way home by sea.

The British hospital ship Madras, carrying 453 Czechs and 420 British, sailed late yesterday afternoon for Trieste and Southampton. At Trieste the Czechs will disembark and then the big hospital ship will take the invalids of the British expeditionary forces to England for further hospital treatment.

The Red Cross has undertaken the repatriation of this and other contingents of Czechs at the request of General Stefanoff of their forces. The Red Cross is in charge of taking these heroic soldiers home to Bohemia. At Trieste a special goods train will meet the steamer and the Red Cross party and its charges will go direct to Prague.

At Moji, Japan, where the Madras will touch for coal, 55 additional Czechs, who have been under hospital care in Tokyo, will join the British in Trieste. The Madras will then touch at Hongkong for 4,000 tons of cargo and begin the long swing down the Asian coast, through the Suez Canal, through the Mediterranean and up the Adriatic. Brief stops will be made at Colombo and Port Said.

The Madras is one of the finest hospital ships in the British service. She was built for service in China, costing labor, with room for 2,500. In the fall of 1914 she was refitted into a 600-bed hospital ship and plied between German East Africa and India and Mesopotamia and India.

Dr. H. O. Eversole, an American physician of Los Angeles, who recently came to Siberia for Red Cross service, is in charge of the American party. Mrs. O. T. Lopoff, who has been engaged for many years in medical missionary work in Hunan Province, China, and who more recently has been at the Russian Island Hospital operated by the American Red Cross in Vladivostok; Miss Eugene Patterson of Omaha, Nebraska, whose brother was Flag Lieutenant on the U. S. Flagship Brooklyn when the Brooklyn was the home of the Red Cross in Vladivostok; and Miss Sarah Rees, who was engaged in missionary work at Kyoto, Japan, are members of the party. They are nurses. A Czech nurse and a Czech doctor accompany the patients also as Red Cross representatives.

The 420 British patients are well taken care of by a staff of doctors and nurses of the Royal Army Medical Corps, headed Captain S. S. Dykes, R.A.M.C., who has been in the service in India for seven years and with the Madras for seven and half months.

Inasmuch as only a fifth of the total number of cases aboard are "dot cases" it was perfectly possible to stretch the \$30-bed accommodation into 1,000 by slinging hammocks above the beds of the "walking cases."

The Madras will reach Trieste in about 60 days, provided the expected stops are made.

## SEAFARERS' FEDERATION IN SESSION IN LONDON

Nine Countries Represented; Holland Stays Out Because Central Powers Are Barred

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 25.—The conference of the International Seafarers' Federation opened yesterday at Westminster. Mr. Havelock Wilson presiding. Nine countries are represented. Holland refused to attend because the Central Powers had not been invited.

## Jellicoe To Remain As First Sea Lord

Admiralty Officially Announces No Change Is Contemplated In Office

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, February 25.—The Admiralty denies that a change is impending in the office of First Sea Lord, which is at present held by Admiral Lord Jellicoe.

Zimro Farewell Tonight

The farewell concert of the Petrograd ensemble Zimro will be given at the Lyceum Theater tonight and a record audience is expected to hear the excellent artists in their final program here. Miss Elfrida Boss, violinist who appeared with the Zimro at the B.W.W.A. benefit concert Tuesday afternoon, will again assist.

Tonight's program will include some famous selections which will allow the artists full scope for their talent. Seldom have there been individuals who have made themselves so popular here by their solo or ensemble work than the members of the Zimro and at each concert they have gained admirers.

Lady de Saumarez, President of the British Women's Work Association, has written a letter to the Zimro Sextet on behalf of the Association, expressing for the contribution of its services at the concert for the B.W.W.A. appreciation "for so generously placing their great talents for the benefit of our fund and for affording all those who attended such an unusual pleasure."

## COURT ORDERS FLOGGING OF CANADIAN SOLDIERS

Broke Into A Shop, Knocked Man Senseless And Stole Money And Goods

Two Canadian soldiers were ordered to be flogged with 20 strokes of the cat-o'-nine tails in the Court of Criminal Appeal last month in London. A remarkable scene followed the sentence. One of the men broke down, buried his face in his hands and sobbed bitterly. The scene was witnessed by many soldiers and American sailors who were in court.

The prisoners, James Swenson and Anton Frank Caba appealed for mercy, before Justice Darling. Avory, and Salter, against a sentence of seven years' penal servitude passed by Mr. Justice Coleridge. They had been found guilty of breaking into a shop, stealing the goods, and also with knocking a man senseless and robbing him of all his money.

The opinion was expressed by Mr. Justice Avory that so long a sentence as seven years would not have been passed by Mr. Justice Coleridge had he not taken the view that he ought not, under the circumstances, to order a flogging. But the present Court took a different view. Seven years was a long sentence for a first offence. But owing to the brutal character of the assault, and as a warning to all soldiers and others who were in this country, the Court directed that both prisoners must be flogged, and also go to prison for twelve months with hard labor.

## CAPTURE OF TWO HALTS BUBBLING WELL THIEFS

Chinese And Negligent Pawn-brokers Sentenced In Hope Of Stemming Burglary Epidemic

Influenza and other springtime afflictions may continue in vogue these days in the Western district but at least the epidemic of burglary which has been prevalent there during the past few months should now subside, the principal source of infection having been effectively dealt with.

The measures toward the betterment of household welfare out Bubbling Well way were put into operation yesterday in the Mixed Court when Assessor Tenney and Magistrate Wong handed out prescriptions in the cases of Woo Ching-sung and Auh Oo-zaming. According to the directions Woo and Auh will first try the rest cure, for three and two years respectively, and will then be given a chance to sample the salutary effects of a permanent change of residence from these parts. And in the meantime proprietors of family plate and other negotiable ware may take the same out of concealment.

Woo and Auh, Detective Sergeant Page stated yesterday, were a crafty pair of operatives. They flourished in the Western district from early last June until the 19th of last month and during that time at least eight foreign residences suffered from their activities, to the aggregate extent of about \$1,329. Sometimes they worked together and sometimes alone, but their method was always the same.

A small aperture in a Venetian shutter another small, was excused because in the window pane near the lock and a general scarcity of silverware ornaments and overcoats were the inevitable symptoms.

Woo was finally run to earth by a Chinese P. C. and finally implicated his partner. Auh was not so easily found but a Chinese detective, with qualifications for a detective, uncovered him. The sleuth discovered that Auh's mother-in-law had recently passed away. So he came to the Auh home with a mournful countenance and a present to the memory of the deceased. The lure was too strong for Auh and he came out of his hiding place.

The list of places looted included the residences of Mr. Shaw, 18 Seymour Road; Mr. Flink, 58 Seymour Road; Mr. Speakman, 22 Hart Road; Mr. Zwimpfer, 20 Yates Road; Mr. Kale, 39a Wellesley Road; Mr. Simms, 186 Bubbling Well Road; Miss Jansen, 2 Jessfield Road; Mr. Mormon, 201 Bubbling Well Road, and Messrs. Komor and Newman, 38 Carter Road. Much of the clothing had been recovered from the houses but the silverware had evidently been melted down.

Further discouragement to similar epidemics was given in the shape of two fines of \$50 each visited on pawnbrokers who failed to notify the police after receipt of part of the stolen property, descriptions of which had been circulated.

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Even the average man lets a lot of money slip away in a lifetime.

Make no mistake—every dollar thoughtlessly squandered will sometime be NEEDED, and every dollar laid away in the bank will one day come handy.

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If you do, it will soon take on SIZE. In time it will make you a master among men.

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## 'The Gondoliers' Delightfully Done

### THE CAST

The Duke of Plaza-Toro ... (a Grandee of Spain) ... Mr. W. G. Pease.

Luis ... (His Attendant) ... Mr. N. G. Maitland.

Don Alhambro Del Bolero ... (the Grand Inquisitor) ... Mr. G. B. Stormes.

Giuseppe Palmieri ... Mr. A. G. Loehr.

Marcos Palmieri ... Mr. J. W. Odell.

Antonio ... Mr. W. J. Haynes.

Francesco ... Mr. E. O. Newman.

Giorgio ... Mr. E. J. Norbury.

Anabelle ... Mr. K. E. Newman.

The Duchess of Plaza-Toro ... Mrs. Matheson.

Casilda ... (Her Daughter) ... Mrs. Isherwood.

Giannetta ... Mrs. Bryson.

Tessa ... Mrs. Ashton.

Piametta ... Mrs. McMeekin.

Vittoria ... Mrs. Moller.

Giulio ... Miss Brodie.

Inez ... (The King's Foster Mother) ... Mrs. Ashley.

Chorus of Gondoliers and Contadini, Men-at-Arms, Couriers, etc.

### CHORUS

Mesdames: Broadrick, Dawson, Harvey, Loehr, McConnell, MacGregor, Moller, Murphy, Newman, Rasmussen, Seeley, L. Tippin, Walter, Ware, A. McColl, Frost, Manning, Angus, N. Tippin, I. McColl.

Messieurs: Angusen, Godby, Giersing, Hodges, Hughes, James, Kendall, Langley, Newman, Peck, Main, Spiker, Thomas, Whitmore, Frost, Bell, Rutherford, Headley.

Dancers: Madames Bailey, Barnes, I. McColl, A. McColl, Eyleigh, Frost, Lambert, McMurdo, Wilson, Richard.

Musical arrangements and orchestra under direction of Mr. R. C. Young.

Piano accompaniment at rehearsals, Mrs. W. G. Pease.

Scenery by Mr. A. Papini.

Costumes by Mrs. D. Berthet.

Cachucha Dance arranged by Miss Sharp.

The production itself under the direction of Mr. E. P. Graham-Barlow.

After an absence of ten years Messrs. Gilbert and Sullivan come home again to the Lyceum last evening. Their reappearance was via a most satisfying dual medium—the Gondoliers and the A.D.C. And the welcome rendered must have been highly gratifying to the shades of the two great collaborators if the same were lingering within earshot.

Everyone enjoyed last night's production and will consider it was put on with great ability and an appreciation of the fun and joyousness of the piece which probably explains the credit of its cast and producers. "The Gondoliers" is a joint entertainment (though not too long) and between the time of its conclusion and the hour when all good papers are "put to bed" the space is such as to preclude long comment. Whereupon is presented a difficulty. For in the show there are no less than ten leading characters. And in this particular show is raised this additional difficulty—that each of the ten was admirable and deserving of more or less extended note. However, to make a start:

The impersonation of the blandly insolent old Duke was entrusted to Mr. Pease, and a most likeable old monte-bank grandee he made. "Luis," who eventuates into the crown of Barataria, was equally good as bearer of the ducal drum-and-wielder of the scepter, and in the duet with Casilda, "There was a time," his voice participated with that of Mrs. Isherwood's in one

of the prime vocal delights of the evening.

Mr. G. B. Stormes was an entirely delightful Inquisitor, infusing into the part a wealth of drollery, while the songs were no possible doubt whatever and "There lived a king" were opportunities of lyric comedy which both he and the audience got a great deal of enjoyment out of.

As to the youthful sprites who whistled through the Cachucha, be it said that they were an absolute treat, for such was the unanimous verdict of the house.

The orchestra handled the blithes and different tunes of the score efficiently and with very pleasing effect, and Mr. Young and they are to be congratulated. Mr. Papini's scenes, too, were excellent, especially the last.

Altogether the A.D.C.'s "Gondoliers" is thoroughly enjoyable and Mr. Graham-Barlow, the producer, has reason to feel highly satisfied.

J. L. B.

(Bentley's Agency War Service)

London, February 24.—In the House of Commons today, in reply to a question asked by Mr. A. V. Hamble, Mr. Richenda, representing the Board of Trade, stated that the restrictions on imports were being removed as quickly as possible, in accordance with safe-guarding British interests and the general blockade policy of the Allies.

## CRIPOLY Solid Woven Belting



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## CHEFOO WELCOMES BACK WHITE ENSIGN ROYALLY

Five Days' Stay Of First British  
Warship Since 1914 Is  
Memorable

China Press Correspondence  
Chefoo, February 22.—We are only just recovering from the visit of the *Cadmus*. She left here last Tuesday morning after having one of the best times on record. Officers and men were unanimously of the opinion that Chefoo welcomed the *Cadmus* royally. So it did. The excitement was due to the fact that the *Cadmus* was the first British warship to come to Chefoo since the late war started. In other words ships flying the White Ensign have not been into our harbor for nearly five years. Thus it was that when the news came to hand that the *Cadmus* was to be here for three or four days preparation was at once commenced to entertain the men. A fine program was got together. It included football matches on Friday, Saturday and Monday afternoons, high teas in the hall of the Club Annex, a big smoking concert on Saturday night and a cinema, the latter being provided by the *Cadmus*. For Sunday evening a good old-fashioned song service preceded by an afternoon tea had also been arranged.

The whole program was carried through splendidly. All three football contests were won by the *Cadmus*, who proved themselves out and out the better eleven. Friday's was won by five clear goals and Saturday's by seven goals to the local team's two. Chefoo never really had a look in. The visitors were a better round team and on their play could not be reckoned upon to let off. On Sunday, however, he pointed out that Chefoo were without their two best players. The Monday afternoon's game was the pick of the three. On that day the China Inland Mission Boys' School first eleven, assisted by three of its Old Boys and a master, tried valiantly to make a match against the first and second elevens of the *Cadmus*. A hotly contested game ensued in which the school had by no means the worst of it. At one period of the match it looked as though they would draw but the contest ended in a victory for the visitors, the score being three to two.

Following the matches the men on shore were entertained to a meat tea. On Friday and Saturday in the Club, and on the Monday evening the China Inland Mission Compound invited the guests to tea. The smoking concert on Saturday night was a unique success. The special feature was contributed by the men of the *Cadmus* going far to make it so. The Sunday song service seemed greatly appreciated to judge from the number present and the hearty way in which they joined in the singing of the old hymns. Several solos and duets were rendered by local girls. The whole time the men on shore left nothing to be desired and pleasant memories only will linger as a result of the first visit of a British war ship since the outbreak of the war.

The weather here has suddenly changed. After the severity of the winter months the rapid change is the more welcome. It made the little time available for these ardent regrets. The winter is quite long enough.

### Today's Dance Program

The following program of dance music will be played by the Band at the Town Hall this evening beginning at 5:30 p.m.

1. One Step—My Uncle Sammy Gals ..... Kickmann.
2. Waltz—Italian Nights Waltzes ..... Roberts.
3. Fox Trot—Smiles ..... Roberts.
4. One Step—Some Day They're Coming Home Again ..... Hilbert.
5. Fox Trot—Tishomingo Blues ..... Williams.
6. Waltz—Whispers of Love ..... Kaplan.
7. One Step—Fizz Water ..... Blake.
8. Fox Trot—That Soothing Serenade ..... de Costa.
- A. de Kryder, Conductor-in-Charge.

## American Soldiers Don't Mind The Snow; Not These At Least



YANKS IN CAMP ENJOY WINTER SPORTS. C. INTL.

"All on! Let her go!" Uncle Sam's husky lads at Camp Devens, Ayer, Mass., are enjoying winter sports to the limit. New England is always certain of a heavy blanket of snow during the winter months and the Yanks stationed there are making the best of it. The bunch are shown on an old-fashioned "skinner-truck" ready for the big slide down the hill.

### News Briefs

Suit for recovery of \$2,048.92 was filed in the United States Court yesterday by Zi Chi-nan against the American Food Manufacturing Company. The sum is claimed under a compradore's contract entered into by the plaintiff last October, being wages due and money advanced. Messrs. Fleming and Davies are acting for the plaintiff.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has refused to accept the resignation of Mr. Ivan Chen, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, who was recently suddenly taken ill. He is, however, relieved of the current office as director of the Administration of Enemy Property and Fund. Mr. Wang Keng-ting, Taoyin of Shanghai and co-director, will succeed Mr. Chen in the office of the administration.

Another session of the Kiangkwan Inquiry will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the Admiralty House.

The gentry and the merchants of the Shanghai City have made a protest against the exportation of rice to Japan. The market price of rice has risen slightly during the last few days in view of the report that the Government is about to sanction the request of the Tokio Government. The price for first class rice per picul yesterday was \$7.20.

A joint proclamation has been issued by the Civil Governor of Kiangsu, the Taoyin of Shanghai and the Nantao Chief of Police prohibiting the sale of suggestive fiction.

Opium and paraphernalia used in opium-smoking, confiscated by the District Procurate Court of Shanghai, will be burned on Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock in the Court compound. Representatives from the Yamen of the Defense Commissioner and the Foreign Commissioner will supervise the destruction.

The winning number in the raffle for the tea cloth (K.F.M.) in aid of the Blind Soldiers and Sailors Fund

was 35. A draft for £24 19s. 8d., \$150 at ex. Tis. 4 1/2% has been sent to St. Dunstan's.

Mr. Paul Hutchinson, who is doing editorial work for the Methodist Church Mission in China, will speak at the American Song Service, Sunday afternoon, at the Palace Hotel at 5 o'clock.

Pre-war services between Shanghai and Japan ports will be resumed by the French Mail Line beginning with the Andre Lebon, which arrives here from Marseilles on March 8.

But three ships are now available and the Messageries Maritimes announced yesterday that normal service would be resumed within a few months.

All ships will be released from the control of the French Government within a few days.

Because of the trip to Japan, the Andre Lebon will not leave here for Marseilles until early in April.

The Pacific Mail liner Colombia

will arrive at Woosung from Hongkong tomorrow morning at daylight. The Colombia will sail for Japan ports, Honolulu and San Francisco in the afternoon.

The Municipal Service Club will hold an informal dance at the Town Hall tonight. The committee in charge of the affair is composed of Messrs. A. J. Stewart, G. Marshall, Frank George, R. Harris, W. Jones, S. Wise and W. H. Etterley.

Physicians yesterday amputated the leg of Mr. G. F. Petree six inches below the knee. The operation was performed by Doctors Bilinghurst, Murray and Marsh.

Mr. I. C. Isachsen, American marine engineer who was shot by

an Annamite policeman in Yalu Road Saturday morning, is still in a serious condition. The bullet tore the lining of the carotid artery and lodged in the back. The difficulty of removing the bullet is caused by inability to move the injured man.

Margaret Gay Talbot, only daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Addison A. Talbot of Tsingkiangpu, Kiangsu, died Tuesday morning after a short illness with scarlet fever.

Messrs. Rodger and Haskell will move their law offices from the present Nanking Road location to 11 Yuen Ming Yuen Road today.

The Lancastrian Association will hold a dinner and smoker at the Shanghai Club on Wednesday evening, March 19.

The meeting of the Saturday Club tomorrow, when Captain J. B. Fearn, R.A.M.C., is to address the members and friends on "Some Observations After Two Years in France," will be the 4th.

A small godown and its contents, the property of the Shanghai Waste Silk and Boiling Company, Ltd., were damaged slightly by fire Wednesday night. The building is off Ferry Road on the bank of the creek near the Naigu Wata Kaihsia mill.

A small panic followed the discovery of a fire in the protecting box in the cinema hall on the fourth floor of the Flower World, Hooper and Footchow Roads, Wednesday night. A portion of the film caught fire and rapidly spread to other films. The blaze was extinguished by firemen on duty at the amusement palace.

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## Austria's And Italy's Naval Losses Given

One Dreadnaught And Two  
Battleships Of Each Fleet  
Were Sunk

(Reuter's Agency, War Service)  
Rome, February 24.—The Corriere d'Italia states that Italy's naval losses during the war were as follows:

One dreadnaught, two battleships, five auxiliary and battle cruisers, eight destroyers, five torpedo-boats, seven submarines, nine submarine chasers and seventeen miscellaneous craft.

Austria's naval losses were as follows:

One dreadnaught, two battleships, two torpedo-boats, seven destroyers, twenty submarines and thirteen miscellaneous craft.

### China Political Notes From Chinese Press

Notice has been given by the Secretariat of the new Parliament that the Peking Legislature will resume its session March 1.

Mr. Lu Cheng-hsiang, the Chinese delegate to the Paris Peace Conference, telegraphed to place on record his opposition to the coalition of railways. As a large number of statesmen are opposed to this scheme, President Hsu has decided to shelve the proposal of the Diplomatic Commission.

General Pao Kwei-fang, Tschueh of Heliungkang, reported that chaos is reigning in Russia and threatens to penetrate Heliungkang. He asked that additional forces be sent to his aid.

No efforts are being spared to begin the payment of specie by the Bank of Communications. The shareholders, it is learned, propose to ask the Ministry of Finance to hypothecate Government Bonds in favor of the bank's creditors in order to establish a strong foundation for the payment of specie. This proposal is endorsed by the majority of the shareholders, who insist that it be brought up at a future Cabinet meeting for discussion.

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## AMBASSADOR DAVIS WINS BRITISH FAVOR

London Papers Impressed By His Eloquence In First Speech At Pilgrims' Club

### WELCOME CORDIAL FEELING

Diplomat's Tribute To Heroism Of England In War Warmly Received

London January 11.—The new American Ambassador, John W. Davis, at the Pilgrims' Club yesterday made a strong impression on the largely English audience. The Daily News this morning says:

"If the new American Ambassador was as satisfied with the reception he received at the hands of the Pilgrims yesterday as the Pilgrims were with the new American Ambassador's first public speech, he must have gone back to his Embassy a contented man."

"Mr. Davis made an auspicious entry on the stage which a long line of his forerunners has so worthily filled. His speech was admirable alike in its phrasing, its sentiment, and its delivery. In the first and last of those qualities, at any rate, there are few speakers in this country who could match themselves with Lord Curzon, and it is a high compliment to Mr. Davis to say, as may be said with perfect truth, that his speech bore comparison at every point with that of the leader of the House of Lords."

The Times says: "We look forward with the Ambassador to many joyous meetings in the years to come, when British and American veterans, a band of brothers, will 'remember with advantages' what feats they did side by side in the great contest for right and liberty. To those days Mr. Davis looks forward with confident and unwavering hope."

### Animated By Same Ideals

"We share his hope and his confidence, but we also share his opinion that the labor of peace and reconstruction which now is about to begin will call for all we have of wisdom, courage, faith and self-restraint. The same great ideals animate the British and American peoples. That is, at least, broad and deep foundation on which to build."

The Daily Telegraph says:

"The American Ambassador, whoever he may be at the moment, is always one of the best speakers in England, and Mr. Davis is clearly no exception to the rule. He has real eloquence at his command, the native speech of high thought and deep feeling. In paying his magnificent compliment to the heroism of the British armies in the great war he was able to clothe it in more moving language than most of their own countrymen can readily find, and in paying it goes to all our hearts by the shortest way."

### Paid Tribute To Page

London, January 10.—John W. Davis, the new American Ambassador, in his first public speech in London at a luncheon given in his honor today by the British branch of the Pilgrims, paid tribute to his predecessor, Walter H. Page and thanked the English people for their hospitality to President and Mrs. Wilson.

"Had I the opportunity," he continued, "I would say to every American and repeat it to every Briton: 'These are indeed your kinsmen, study them, understand them, learn to give and take with them, and guard their friendship as a sacred thing.' But for the history of these last red years how little need there seems for such a lesson. Has it not been burned into our hearts by the fires of war and marked in pentecostal blood on the lintels of our homes?"

"I would not wish to weaken by any exaggeration of phrase the tribute of America and her people to the manner in which Great Britain and the Britons have borne themselves throughout this war, but it would not be easy to exaggerate."

## President Wilson Trip To The Front



One of the first photographs received here showing President Wilson reviewing United States troops near Chaumont. In the group are President and Mrs. Wilson, General Pershing, General Liggett and General Bullard.

if one desired, their admiration for your courage, your steadfastness, and your dogged endurance...

"Without taking so much as a single leaf from the well-earned laurels that crown the victorious brows of heroic France, or Italy, or Belgium, or Serbia, or others of the Allies, is it too much to paraphrase the words of the dying Pitt and say that 'England has saved herself by her exertions and may well have saved the world by her example'?"

### Inspiration In British Example

The Ambassador outlined how the example of non-military Britain had aided the United States in her preparations for war. Canada, too, had inspired America.

"I come to you," Mr. Davis continued, "with the title of American Ambassador, but I am, in truth, only the last of many whom my country has lately sent. With the aid of your gallant sailors and seamen she has despatched abroad within the last eighteen months two million others whose diplomacy is of the most practical kind. They came, I fondly believe, with all the zeal and spirit of true crusaders and they left behind them many more equally ready for the great adventure. We are not ashamed of them and we venture to hope that you have found them not unworthy companions of your fighting men..."

The world rests on its arms and breathes in pain and turns with no light estimate of the task to the labor of peace and reconstruction.

Of a certainty it will call for all we have of wisdom, of courage, of faith, and of self-restraint. It is a happy augury that already we have agreed in terms upon the broad outlines that the settlement must take and have proclaimed this agreement before all the world.

"Surely, the wish is not merely farther to the thought when I express my conviction that in matters of detail we will be in equal harmony. I am so convinced because I believe that the same great ideals and purposes animate both Great Britain and America and because I am sure that there can be no right-angled conflict between our fundamental interests in the final adjustment."

## LITERARY DEPARTMENT OF WOMAN'S CLUB MEETS

### Members Hear Descriptions Of Soochow And Canton And Discussion Of China's Minerals

Descriptions of Soochow and Canton by Mrs. Maurice T. Price and Mrs. F. S. Williams, respectively, and a discussion of the undeveloped mineral resources of China by Mrs. J. J. Brennenman delighted the Literary Department of the American Woman's Club yesterday afternoon. The Department held its meeting at the Carlton.

Mrs. Price took the members on a trip through Soochow, starting at the station, visiting one of the temples of each religion represented, passing through the streets of shops and stores, journeying into the homes of an artisan and a Chinese official, stopping for a glimpse at the Great Pagoda and then standing on the city wall to see the clash between old and new China.

Mrs. Williams described the city of Canton touching on the plan of the city, its buildings, wall, industries, streets of shops and people. She told of the social clash between the people living on land and those who live in boats on the many canals. The speaker gave a vivid description of Canton's river dwellers.

Mrs. Brennenman deplored the failure of Chinese to develop the wonderful natural resources of the country. She said that 45 minerals were to be found in various parts of China. Coal has been evidenced in every province except Chekiang, the speaker said.

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of the war. And these ruthless measures were applied to the Armenians for only one reason, and that because the Armenians were an obstacle in the plan for the extension of the German power in the Near East. There was no other reason for the attempt to exterminate the Armenians, for they were the backbone of the Ottoman Empire. The Armenians made the valleys bloom as the rose."

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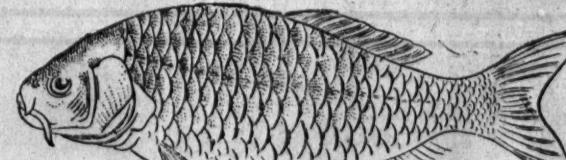
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## NEW BOXING CLUB STARTS AT ISIS TOMORROW NIGHT

Will Stage Seven Scraps And One Wrestling Bout At Opening Smoker

### THE FIRST CARD

Four-round Preliminaries	
Young Hackenschmidt vs.	
Jack Hanson	125
Eddie Rynd vs. Red Emer-	
son	133
Harry Clark vs. Billy Ho-	
ward	150
Semi-Final—Six Rounds—150	
Pounds	
Jack Becker vs. Tom Brady	
Main Event—Eight Rounds—155	
Pounds	
George Weimer vs. Jim Parrott.	

Five boxing bouts and a wrestling match are announced for the first Olympic Athletic Club card, to be staged at the Isis Theater tomorrow night. The program may mean the institution of regular boxing smokers at the Isis.

Good bouts are promised although none of the scrappers have been seen in action here before. But one is well known, Jack Becker, sailor boxer and baseball player.

The main event of eight rounds brings out George Weimer and Jim Parrott, who middleweights. Becker appears in the semi-final with Tom Brady.

Carl Kuskelo and Oscar Salo are to appear in the wrestling match. Kuskelo is killed as the "Olympic champion."

### Harriers Out Tomorrow

A seven-mile Club Championship run in the Kiangwan district will constitute the Shanghai Harriers Club's week-end feature for tomorrow. A sealed bandicup will be run in connection with the event and both teams and individuals will figure. The start will be from Hongkew Park at 3 p.m. Reneman, the Club's crack man, is at present away and it is expected that there will be a close brush for the honors.

### BOXING IN LONDON

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, February 24.—At the National Sporting Club tonight for the British Featherweight Championship Tancy Lee beat Danny Morgan on points, thus winning the London Bet outright.

Bill Fay was matched to meet Tancy Lee in the fight for the championship tonight but broke down in training last week and was replaced by Danny Morgan.

### WHAT FRENCH LABOR ASKS

Minimum Wage Law Among Demands for Premier's Consideration

By Charles A. Selden

Paris, February 24.—One of Premier Clemenceau's early appointments is with a delegation of the Council of General Workers. This delegation saw the Premier just before he went on his holiday in the south of France. He received them cordially, but they had no written program. He told them to see him later after having read their proposal to writing.

These proposals, now prepared, cover four main points. The workers will ask for a minimum wage law for France; a limited working day, probably of eight hours; protection against the lowering of wages and the standard of living, which French labor fears may come from foreign labor being brought into the country unless there are safeguards against it. There is no objection to foreign labor coming in, especially from Italy, because the French demand that the new immigrants be in condition existing after the war, with French power so depleted. But they want assurance that employers will not be able to take advantage of the situation to reduce wages.

The delegation of workers will also ask the Premier that the leaders be asked at the Inter-Conférence on all questions affecting labor.

M. Clemenceau is ready to receive these proposals and to give them sympathetic consideration.

### British Soldiers' Plight

London, January 7, (via Montreal).—The unrest recently manifested in the British Army Service units is explained today as largely due to the fact that the Army Service Corps came to the number of long-term infantrymen transferred an amount of wounds and state of health, who claim their demobilisation and argue that they are penalised by transfer from the fighting units, as the Army Service Corps will be the last to be demobilised. The men in this corps wish to be placed on the same footing as the fighting units.

The unrest has spread to a number of centers, including Aldershot, but it is not considered as warranting an armistice view of the situation. It was summed up today by the soldier Chairman of one of the corps of soldiers at Bromley, the following:

"Demonstrations have been started to ginger up the Government, as at the present rate of demobilisation apparently we shall be soldering in 1925."

It is considered certain that the 100,000 will have a beneficial result. Newspapers in all shades of political opinion pay a tribute to the sensible manner in which the situation has been handled by the authorities.

An important conference, attended by leading members of the Government, was held today. The whole question was reviewed at this meeting.

## INDOOR SPORTS

By Tad



### A Russian On Bolshevism

The following is part of an article from Dr. Nicholas Russel of Nagasaki, well known for his sympathy with what may be called orderly revolution in Russia, from which country, like many other intellectual Russians, he became an exile many years ago, wherein he deals at length with the cause of Bolshevism. It is reprinted from The Japan Chronicle.

Bolshevism threatens the world, because, as I have said, German influences have not been limited to Russia. They were universal. Russia was only affected more than others, because the boss was at length with the next-door neighbor.

At first the masses, yards and inches with pounds, as one can and treat tuberculosis or leprosy with the big stick, because they are incomparable, so one cannot attack Bolshevism with physical and mechanical means. You cannot cure Bolshevism with guns and bayonets. Bolshevism is not a disease, but a social condition or a social psychosis. It is a social psychosis, a social schizophrenia, a social neurosis. Each of them (they are frequently fighting each other) wants to save Russia by conquering Russia (from whom neither of them can present any credentials) with the aid of the same Russian people, but it makes it spread. Ideas are incompatible and inconformable. They belong to different categories. Bolshevism is not accessible, and "right" ideas are not accessible, and "right" is right.

This mistake is at the bottom of the efforts of all (now acting in Siberia and elsewhere) who are not Bolsheviks, not the slightest reason or intention to question the good faith, patriotism, and integrity of either of them. The fact, however, is that, thanks to their activity, Siberian and Russian conditions appear very much like those of Mexico. On every cross road a hold up, and a hold up for the right to wear the band on one's shoulder. Several "generals" have declared themselves to be the only legitimate rulers, not only of their respective localities, but of the whole of Russia.

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Moreover, was not the big stick liquidated by the last war in principle? Was it not brought home to all by now that physical force is not the proper way to settle international disputes? Did not we come to the conclusion that the dispute must be settled on the principle of right and justice as between individual men? And, if so, how can we resort to physical force in civil wars, between sections of the individual State? Such questions must be answered.

For crushing Bolshevism we must recall soldiers, disarm the fighting factions—if not directly, through the blockade of all military supplies. We must mobilise teachers, preachers, instructors, cultural missionaries, all humanitarian institutions like Y.M.C.A., Red Cross, Red Army, educational agencies, pulpit, press, cinematographs, stage, and as advance guard apostles of temperance and prohibition. It must be the great educational crusade, an educational invasion of Light into the black night of German Kultur. Such crusade is not a novelty at least for the United States. Recall Japan, half a century ago. Look at China, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico. Bolshevism is something in the nature of spiritual hookworm disease.

Whether the Allies can or will do it is not the point. But whether they can or not, let them not send more soldiers, guns, and ammunition to feed and fan already uncontrollable class hatred, fratricidal

bloodshed. It will be more than criminal, worse than immoral.

It will be a mistake that unlike a boomerang will recoil upon the evildoer.

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Moreover, was not the big stick liquidated by the last war in principle? Was it not brought home to all by now that physical force is not the proper way to settle international disputes? Did not we come to the conclusion that the dispute must be settled on the principle of right and justice as between individual men? And, if so, how can we resort to physical force in civil wars, between sections of the individual State? Such questions must be answered.

For crushing Bolshevism we must recall soldiers, disarm the fighting factions—if not directly, through the blockade of all military supplies. We must mobilise teachers, preachers, instructors, cultural missionaries, all humanitarian institutions like Y.M.C.A., Red Cross, Red Army, educational agencies, pulpit, press, cinematographs, stage, and as advance guard apostles of temperance and prohibition. It must be the great educational crusade, an educational invasion of Light into the black night of German Kultur. Such crusade is not a novelty at least for the United States. Recall Japan, half a century ago. Look at China, the Philippines, Cuba, Porto Rico. Bolshevism is something in the nature of spiritual hookworm disease.

Whether the Allies can or will do it is not the point. But whether they can or not, let them not send more soldiers, guns, and ammunition to feed and fan already uncontrollable class hatred, fratricidal

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WEATHER

Very cloudy or overcast and misty weather.

## BIRTH

LUNT: On the 27th February, 1919, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Carroll and Olga Lunt, a son. Peking papers please copy.

21281

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Mr. P. W. Sutterlin and family wish to express their sincere thanks to all friends for their kind expressions of sympathy in their recent sad bereavement, and for the beautiful flowers sent.

21282

## IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, FEBRUARY 28, 1919

## Doctors, Lawyers And Legislation

THE mutability of human affairs is strikingly illustrated by the fact that the medical profession of England has found it necessary to organise on a trade-union basis. This is largely due to the far-reaching changes consequent on the coming Ministry of Health.

It is somewhat premature, owing to the fragmentary nature of the cable, to forecast the precise effect of the doctors' decision, but it seems fairly obvious that the medics have taken the step in their own self-protection. The start of the movement takes us back to the time, some eight or more years ago, when the panel system was introduced by Mr. Lloyd George to govern the medical profession. Perhaps it may be safely asserted that no parliamentary measure developed a greater degree of hostility and antagonism for Lloyd George from any profession than this act which, while designed to alleviate distress among the poor and the aged, at the same time undoubtedly inflicted real hardship on medical practitioners, especially those with a better class clientele. On the other hand, the panel system certainly benefited a certain class of doctors, who previously had received no fees for attendance in cases where payment was clearly out of the question by reason of indigence. The panel system entitled the doctors to a more or less nominal fee disbursed by the State which multiplied into a tidy sum at the end of each year.

With the better class of practitioners, however, the slender remuneration meant the employment of inferior medicaments when, under the non-panel system, costly articles would have been used, especially in certain types of cases. Small wonder, therefore, that a great many doctors flatly refused to be brought within the scope of the panel system, which would not have so much as paid for clerical assistance engaged by them. The victimisation of the doctors is well illustrated by a story told of two men who on a Saturday afternoon were musing on the most profitable way in which they could spend their time. At first one of them suggested going to a football match but the idea was turned down by the other. Then it was proposed to pay a visit to the public-house. This also was disapproved by the other, who finally said: "Let's go to the panel doctor."

There is a strong feeling among the medical profession here in touch with the current trend of thought in England that the doctors there will refuse to have their hands tied. Owing to the incidence of the unprecedented wave of epidemics that is sweeping over the world, it is feared that the governing authorities propose to harness the medical profession as a matter of expediency without caring for the legitimate interests of the profession. Such a system would not necessarily redound

to the benefit of the public, and it certainly would not help the doctors. In justice to the latter, let it be stated that all the world over there are doctors who give freely and liberally of their time and attention in cases where there is little or no hope of a fee. It costs a lot of money to produce a doctor. Enough legislation and it will no longer be worth while to be one; and to what pass would this bring the world?

While on the subject of legislation for doctors, one might well ask: How about some legislation for lawyers? No one can contest the statement that the doctor requires as much intelligence and skill as the lawyer. Yet in the matter of fees a great gulf divides the two professions. Why should this be so? Perhaps the reason is due to the depressing fact that so long as lawyers are responsible for our legislation, they will always legislate in their own favor in the same manner that the first Chinese parliament hurriedly voted princely salaries for its members, which in truth was the only thing it ever did. One wonders if no other formula can be discovered for curing the world's ills except Bolshevism! What would happen if the doctors were to go on strike?

## Influenza Costs High In Insurance

Influenza has thus far cost life insurance companies in the United States \$50,000,000, says a New York Exchange.

This is the estimate made by Vice-President Lunge of the Equitable.

"Industrial," that is the small, weekly-payment policy companies, are said to have lost \$30,000,000 of the total.

Influenza and pneumonia have increased the death-claim payments of most companies by four times the usual average.

Several companies are "passing" dividends to policy holders, in anticipation of further losses from the disease.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company death claims up to December 1, are \$15,000,000 more than for the corresponding date in 1917 and still are coming in at double the normal rate.

Prudential Insurance Company, which in the entire year of 1917, paid 175,891 industrial and ordinary death claims for a total of \$30,000,000, paid in seven weeks of 1918 during the worst of the epidemic more than 39,000 claims for more than \$8,500,000 on death claims for influenza and pneumonia alone.

This company during the war paid only 11,322 claims for war deaths, totaling \$2,057,458.

Penn Mutual has paid \$1,558,086 on 315 influenza and pneumonia deaths from September 18.

Mutual Life Company reports its influenza-pneumonia loss at \$2,000,000; Equitable Life at \$793,262; Provident Life, \$597,300 on 180 deaths.

## Anecdotes Of The Famous

Here is a good Beatty story from the lips of an ex-navy man, who was serving under Admiral Beatty—then captain—at the time the incident occurred.

He had under his command two very "hard cases" of men who were always being brought before him on one charge or another. One day he asked hem what punishment they deserved. "Shot at sunset," replied one man meekly, and the other concurred.

"Right!" said Beatty. "March them away!"

At sunset the prisoners were marched on deck and halted right in line with the turret guns. They were then blindfolded, and Beatty ordered one of the gun crews to load and fire.

It is impossible to train any of a son's guns on to its own deck, but the men forgot this in the excitement of the moment. The shock cured them, and they never troubled Beatty again.

John McCormack, the famous tenor, who ranks with Caruso as one of the highest-paid singers of the world, tells this story:

"As a college boy my voice was in demand for the college concerts, and being by birth an Irishman, I, with true patriotic spirit, sang an Irish song at one of these. Later I interviewed Biddy, our Irish cook, to whom I had given a ticket for the entertainment.

"Oh, sure, sir, you did sing beautifully," she said, "but why ever did you sing in a foreign language? I did not know a word of it."

"Crushing criticism, indeed, but it was a forcible lesson in elocution, and one that I have laid to heart."

Not Complimentary

Wife, on the telephone: "Hello!

Dr. Brown! Come quickly, my

husband has another of his spells!"

Doctor, half-hour later: "Why didn't

you send for me sooner? You should

not have waited till your husband

was unconscious."

Wife: "Well, as long as he had his senses we wouldn't

let me send for you!"

## Liberty Or Power The Goal?

By Eliot Tuckerman  
(New York Times)

We, the people of the United States, must, within a very short space of time, clearly speak our wishes for our future, or we must forever after hold our peace. If

so fearful were the people of those days of the possible tyranny of a central Government that the Constitution proposed by the convention

could not be adopted until two amendments were drawn safeguarding us from this danger; the Ninth Amendment, providing that

"the enumeration in the Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people," and the Tenth, providing that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

To choose the other course requires true enlightenment and foresight; it calls for a belief in the virtue of our institutions which almost transcends the imagination; most of all, it calls for character.

Many thinking men who place efficiency first, as well as all those who counsel change and call it progress, all those who flourish on the discontent of others, all the demagogues, will be in favor of an extension to peace times of the great powers which all of us have gladly conceded to the central government of local autonomy.

The framers of the Constitution recognised that this was the inevitable result of centralisation. It is so today. England has learned the lesson. She holds the mighty Commonwealths which form her empire with the mildest of restraints and grants them the fullest measure of local autonomy.

Argument can well be made that centralisation of power in so vast a country as is ours will not of necessity produce greater efficiency. The necessary multiplication of commissions and bureaus with their elaborate machinery, unless managed by men of the greatest ability, are not always more efficient than smaller local units.

But, after all, are efficiency and power what we are striving for? If so, have we not had a recent example in Germany as to where such a course leads?

The war was fought for liberty, and the frankly expressed purpose which has led our people freely to give their lives and their property to safeguard their and their children's liberty.

It is true that the times have changed since the Constitution was adopted. Space has been annihilated and narrow boundaries have been obliterated, but human nature remains the same and always will.

Mason and Dixon's line still remains upon the political map, as we have recently been reminded by Congress, and to enlarge the peace powers of the Federal Government beyond such minor matters as necessary military forces upon us is to invite the disaster of loss of liberty, which our fathers so greatly feared.

The price we pay for liberty may be high. That price may be a diminution of the power and importance of our national leaders. It may be a more expensive and more cumbersome form of government, but the issues of the day show that it makes for the liberty of the people, of their opportunity for self-government.

The amendments now proposed to the Constitution are examples. The question for us in New York States today is not do we, the people of New York, want prohibition, but do the people of thirty-six other States want prohibition?

Should woman suffrage pass the Senate, the question for Massachusetts would not be whether she wants woman suffrage but whether thirty-six other States want it.

It may be that if we change our form of government we shall gain as a nation in efficiency, but shall we thereby gain in freedom?

What do we seek, power or liberty? Our leaders seek power, to our ultimate undoing; we, the people, must let them know that what we seek is liberty.

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In the meantime, and from this day, the immediate and urgent necessity must be recognised here of provisioning the country, of relieving the suffering, of healing many sores, then of restoring economic life, and finally, of reviving the moral chain which is to join you to the rest of Lorraine and of France.

The accomplishment of this noble material and moral task, I will give all my strength and all my heart, with the joyful passion of a man who, for more than four years, from the heights of the Couronne de Nancy, contemplated the Cath'dral of Metz, and dreamed of being called soon to the honor of bringing together the two portions of the Lorraine flesh that were severed in 1871 by the sword of the conqueror.

Tolerant of all beliefs, I invite all French people to unite in the cult of the motherland.

I shall know, here, and wish to serve, but one party, that of France. The Republic asks of its Commissioners to rule with zeal and equity. According to the abominable Prussian doctrine—which had ended by deforming the very soul of the German nation—"all that is useful to the State is just." Our French doctrine, on the contrary, proclaims this, "only that which is just is useful to the State." That justice will reign here: the benefits thereof will be assured to everybody.

To work!

Brothers of Lorraine, rich or poor, workman or employer, peasant or bourgeois, conservative or socialist, I greet you all cordially.

Sisters of Lorraine, I salute you with warm-hearted and tender respect.

LONG LIVE LIBERATED LORRAINE!—LONG LIVE THE REPUBLIC!—LONG LIVE FRANCE ONE AND INSEPARABLE!

LEON MIRMAN, Commissioner of the Republic.

## To Work! The Cry In Free Lorraine

Proclamation Posted In Metz And Throughout Liberated Province Saluted The French Republic

The following is a translation of the proclamation in French, dated Nov. 19, which was posted at Metz and in other parts of the liberated portions of Lorraine by the Prefect of Meurthe et Moselle, Leon Mirman, who was appointed Commissioner of the French Republic to take charge provisionally of the government of liberated Lorraine, pending the definite peace settlement. The proclamation was printed on a large poster about 25 by 16 inches, with a red, white and blue border:

FRENCH REPUBLIC. THE COMMISSIONER OF THE REPUBLIC TO THE FRENCH PEOPLE OF THE HERETOFORE ANEXED LORRAINE

Brothers and sisters of Lorraine, Citizens of France. In 1871, by a hateful abuse of force—which she is expiating today—Germany had wrenches your families from the bosom of tender France. Since nearly fifty years the brutal conqueror has kept you under the yoke.

After having accumulated lies and crimes, German imperialism has seen the indignant consciences of all free peoples rise up against it. They have joined together to overthrow her. They will have overthrown her. They will henceforth prevent her from doing harm. The name of Germany will no longer be feared in the world. Your servitude is ended. Your long nightmare is dispelled.

You are again taking your place today in our heart, at the moment when France has just acquired a magnificent prestige in the eyes of the entire world. This prestige France does not owe only to the incomparable valor of its armies which you acclaimed yesterday, or to the intelligence and energy of its civil and military chiefs, or to the suppeness of its democratic institutions, or to the fecund action of its parliamentary assemblies, or to the work, the civic firmness, the sacred union, the beautiful moral bearing of the whole nation; it owes also to the fidelity of its children of Alsace and Lorraine.

## Bringing Up Father

22222222

By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics  
By Clever Writers

## Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the  
Leisure Hour

## Left-Over Savages

Havasupai Indians Inhabited, Undisturbed, A Remote Valley  
Canyon 3,000 Feet Deep In Arizona

By Garrett P. Serviss

There seems always to have been, in the human heart, a great kindness toward valleys, and the more remote, inaccessible and shut in they are the better they are liked, provided only that they have fertile bottom, abundant water and picturesque, but easily defended, approaches.

One has only to recall the places of this kind that have become proverbial in history, tradition and romance, as the Vale of Cashmere, the Valley of Paradise, the Valley of Mexico, the Valley of Andorra, the Valley of Typee, the Happy Valley of Rasselas and many more.

A most interesting example of this instinctive preference is presented by a hitherto almost unknown tribe of American aborigines, the Havasupai Indians, living at the bottom of a great chasm called Colorado Creek, which forms a branch of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, in the western part of Arizona. These people, who have

seldom seen a white man, have recently been visited by Leslie Spier, of the American Museum of Natural History, who has brought to the museum a collection illustrating their primitive way of life.

The hollow in the earth which they inhabit is surrounded by precipitous walls 3,000 feet in height, and is separated from the nearest white man's settlement, "a trader's store," by an almost waterless desert 120 miles across. When the verge of the chasm is reached a horse-trail is found, "clinging to the sheer sides," says Mr. Spier, "until it plunges in zigzags down a corner of the wall." The total length of this descending trail, from the great upper world to the little one, sunk like a basin deep below, is twelve miles.

## Basin A Perfect Oasis

But when it is reached that basin-world is found to be completely self-supporting—"a perfect oasis"—filled with "great fields of corn, beans, squashes and fruit," while

wild seeds and cactus are gathered on the surrounding mountains, in which deer, antelope, mountain sheep and wild turkeys abound.

During the distribution of the races and tribes of mankind over the face of the earth, proceeding which some ascribe to Providence and others to nature, but whose undying interest as a subject for speculation scientists and theologians alike attest, the ancestors of the Havasupai were somehow dropped into their happy canyons, and there they have remained undisturbed for nobody knows how many generations. Civilization has rolled by them and their cozy burrow has been almost as safe against invasion as was Sinbad's valley of diamonds.

According to the classification of archaeology, they are savages, but they are not savage in the sense understood by our European ancestors when battling against the Iroquois and other fierce tribes of the eastern seaboard, for they appear never to have cultivated war, but to have confined themselves to hunting and tilling the ground in a primitive manner and being as happy as possible in their summer shelters of leaves, branches and earth, and their winter caves in the towering walls that protect them, where the flames of their simple hearths may flicker a little brighter on the cavern ceilings as they feel this protection of some mighty storm-wind of the upper world that goes howling across from rim to rim of the valley, hurling whirls of snow into the depths.

"The men," says Mr. Spier, "are expert hunters, and women adept in the manufacture of baskets, which, when lined with pitch, also serve as cooking utensils. They depend chiefly on deer skin for clothing.

Escape Woes Of Civilization

But if you can get a plenty of that, as it appears they do, who should pity them? The same authority declares that they are skilled in the use and manufacture of implements, and in the preparation of raw material such as buckskin. They are of a friendly disposition, and "anxious to learn civilised ways." Personally I am sorry to hear that last statement. "Civilised ways" will not serve them as well as their own ways. The best advice I could give to a gentle, peace-loving and sufficiently industrious savage, who had been fortunate enough to have his lot cast in such a place as the Havasupai Valley and to have been missed by the promoters of civilisation, would be never to chase after the woes that had passed him by. Natural evolution, having ages to work in, can change the savage into the citizen, but artificial evolution, trying to crowd centuries into

days, simply wipes him out of existence.

But it is said that the Havasupai "have developed their canyon to the limit, and have nowhere to turn for new land." Ah! the old cry for expansion! Yet, no doubt, it is the doom of the earth sometime to become over-inhabited. It is also

suggested that we help the Havasupai to become cattle ranchers and breeders. Perhaps that is economically sound, but think of the destruction of this lingering romance of the American red man; think of that "green bowl in the desert overflowed at last and left to the sands.

In this connection comes an inquiry concerning the last named house, an inquiry which illustrates in a peculiar way the unreliability of the human memory.

Our reader desires to know the wording of the noted inscriptions that were carved about the great fireplace in the Weddell lobby and the inscription that was equally prominent in the dining room.

There were quite a number of people who recalled the fact that the inscriptions were there, but not one could recall the wording. There were two men who were on the hotel staff for many years and who

studied the inscriptions every day, and had but a vague idea of their pur-

pose.

Another Cleverlander when ap-

proached with the query cudgeled his brains and produced this:

When Pilgrims on their weary way Put off their shoon and choose to stay

Beneath this roof for food and rest— They'll later pass with quickened stay.

That perhaps wasn't so bad, but it proved to be quite different from the real thing.

Of course, it wasn't like recalling the building of the hotel—it was opened in 1847—but it necessitated remembering as far back as 1903, when the wrecking of the famous house was begun.

Everybody could remember the Weddell bronze lions which dated back to the civil war, but it seemed quite impossible to recall the lines which had been a source of pride to that fine old landlord, George W. Wesley.

Finally a leading local architect produced the wording of the inscriptions which he declared were as follows. The one in the lobby:

As wearied Pilgrims once possessed  
Of longed-for lodging,  
Go to rest,  
So I, now having rid my way,  
Fix here my buttoned staff  
And stay.

A "buttoned staff" was a staff studded with knobs or buttons.

The inscription in the dining room was this:

Man's life is like a Winter's day;  
Some only breakfast and away;  
Others to dinner stay and are full fed;  
The oldest but saps and goes to bed.  
Long is his life who lingers out the day,  
Who goes soonest has the least to pay.

So these are the quaint old Weddell House inscriptions. It took some research to grub them out, but they seem worth it.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

## Democratise Your Girl

By Dr. W. A. McKeever

Now that the Students' Army Training Corps has called 150,000 of our promising eighteen to twenty-year-old boys into the most democratic educational institution America has ever known, what are you doing to bring your daughter of like age up to this splendid new standard?

Uncle Sam is saying alike to the millionaire's son and the coal digger's son: "Here, young man, put on this uniform suit, eat this plain food, sleep on this hard bunk, go to bed at 9:30, roll out at 6 o'clock, drill vigorously several hours per day, study diligently and make a soldier, a scholar and a sturdy citizen of yourself."

Now, would that there were a feminine counterpart of Uncle Sam—an Aunt Lucy, let us call her—to enforce for a season a similar program among the college girls. In case there were such a personage I can imagine this dear auntie addressing each of about 100,000 college girls as follows:

"Here, young woman, cut out this superfluous nonsense; this undemocratic, un-American sorority rushing for the so-called cleverest and most up-to-date girls; this skimpish, unnatural butterfly style of garments. Put on this plain uniform dress, adapt yourself to this vigorous, systematic, all-round training of your body and mind and spirit.

"No longer seek preference on account of family, or wealth, or social standing, or sorority membership, or fine adornment. Get into the lists of the great common girlhood of America. Win superior honors if you can in a wide-open program of discipline intended to bring out the inherent worth of your beautiful but very common human nature.

"Reduced to this common rank as to advantage, as to discipline, as to things superficial and inconsequential, it now becomes your task, my girl, to shine if you can by virtue of a light which comes from your active mind, your honest heart, your earnest soul. This democratizing of your daily habits and conduct will bring you slowly to a strange, sweet consciousness of a new self, a delightful sense of worthiness and a charming desire to render a real service to this needy old world.

"When this new discovery of your real self comes into your soul, my girl, you will be ashamed of the mean and petty nonsense of your former little, selfish clique, and all else will seem new and transformed.

"For example, there is that plain, unrefined country girl whom you once scorned. You will now be disposed to 'rush' her with such kindness, such good cheer, such warmth of heart that she will be inspired and changed by the magical touch of your personality.

"Be plain in your dress, frank and democratic in your manner, diligent in your study and work, rigorous and regular in your physical life and resolute in your purposes. When you have finished this course your country will call for you and the light in your own good soul will point the way whereby you may find a superb and heavenly career here on the earth."

Thus, dear parents, I would have this foppish, feminine running-mate of Uncle Sam admonish your

young daughter now in college and help her to prove more worthy of the boys in the Students' Army Training Corps and at the same time to rescue her own life from the traditional selfishness and superficiality which have so often been permitted to mar the natural development of our typical college girls.

## Anecdotes Of The Famous

Alfred Pearce, the black-and-white artist, is now Captain Pearce, official artist at the New England Divisional Headquarters. By the laws of medical science Captain Pearce ought to have been drowned three times, had concussion of the brain five times, shot once, certified as dead twice, been run down by a motor bus, and fallen down Beachy Head. This by no means exhausts his chapter of accidents, which number over forty.

Prince Fushimi, whose visit to England aroused so much interest, was the perpetrator of a joke when, in his youth, he went to England to study.

He had the misfortune to live in an apartment house where the servant did not keep the hall very clean. He felt this keenly, for in Japan the floors are beautifully kept.

On the approach of Winter the servant put up a notice, "Please wipe your feet," to which Fushimi added:

"On going out."

## BABY'S PICTURE

It's our specialty.

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*Victrola*

*Dance-lovers*

Get a Victrola and a dozen Victor Records on our easy payment plan and you'll be able to dance whenever you wish—and to the best music in the world.

Victrola, \$15 to \$400

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Shanghai Horse Bazaar &amp; Motor Co., Ltd.

Established 1851

begs to inform its customers that a number of open and closed cars are now at their disposal for hire.

## CHARGE:

Four Dollars per hour

## MINIMUM CHARGE:

One Dollar 50 cents

No special service as office-trips or tiffin-trips.

For hire of cars please

Telephone to West 1213 and 1202

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PAINTS & VARNISHES  
FOR ALL  
ENGINEERING REQUIREMENTS

FOR OVER 50 YEARS WE HAVE  
HAD RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVES IN THE  
FAR EAST AND HAVE MADE A COMPLETE STUDY OF  
PAINT AND VARNISH PROBLEMS IN TROPICAL  
COUNTRIES. THIS EXPERIENCE IS AT YOUR SERVICE  
BY COMMUNICATING WITH OUR LOCAL BRANCH

SHANGHAI, HONG KONG, BOMBAY  
2 Kiu Kiang Road, Alexandra Buildings, Oriental Buildings  
STOCKS HELD AT ALL BRANCHES  
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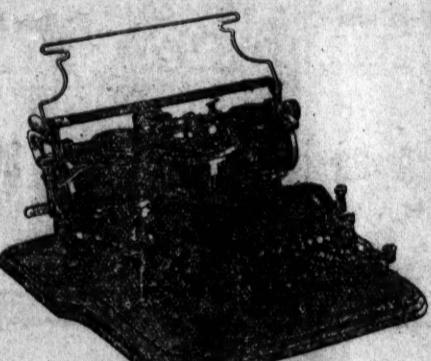
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GREAT BRITAIN'S LARGEST PAINT & VARNISH MAKERS, FOUNDED 1776  
Caledonian Works, POPLAR, LONDON, E.

## MULTIPLEX

## HAMMOND

—ordered by long distance telephone Thanksgiving Eve, adjusted and delivered Thanksgiving day by messenger who took it directly to the WHITE HOUSE



## PEACE CONGRESS

—suggestions by the President will be prepared by him PERSONALLY on his new Multiplex Hammond. The President has used a Multiplex personally since June 11, 1913.

All Type Styles, ALL LANGUAGES, especially represented in one MULTIPLEX. Change type in a second.

Full Particulars will be sent upon request.

## HIRSBRUNNER &amp; CO.

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of San Francisco

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DENTAL  
SPECIALIST

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## SHANGHAI

## Office Hours

9 to 12

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## THOMAS WOODROW AS KNOWN IN OHIO

Wilson's Grandfather Remembered As A Stern Pastor, Who Rode With Saddlebags

### SON FAMED FOR LONG LEGS

Host's Shoe-Shining Joke Turned Back Upon Him And Continued For A Week

New York, January 10.—Colonel Joseph C. Bonner of Toledo, Ohio, during a recent visit to New York, gave several reminiscences of the Rev. Dr. Thomas Woodrow, grandfather of President Wilson, which throw interesting light on the characteristics of the President's ancestor after he left his pastorate and school in Carlisle, England, and settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

"In my library at my home in Toledo," Colonel Bonner said, "is the pulpit hymnal used by Dr. Thomas Woodrow for many years during his pastorate at Chillicothe, Ohio. It was similarly used by the successive pastors until it was given to Mrs. Bonner's father, a long-time elder in that church. A splendidly written inscription in the hymnal reads, Presented to Reverend Thomas Woodrow, D.D., Pastor First Presbyterian Church, Chillicothe, Ohio, by Mrs. Dorothy Harness Renick, December 25, 1840."

"The gift was returned to the ownership and family of the donor many years subsequent to its use by Dr. Woodrow at the time of the remodelling of the church. The hymnal was almost dogeared. It has been preserved in the family simply because of the maternal grandmother's signature and association contained in the statement of the gift to Dr. Woodrow.

"The inscription record tells sufficiently of the close family relationship, and it is because of such relationships and endearment there-with that as one of the very young members of the family and growing to adult age, I could not help but hear, and have well remembered many interesting instances connected with the family association of Dr. Woodrow with our people, and during my early married life particularly to know of his relation with Mrs. Bonner's family, the descendants of Mrs. George Renick.

"My ancestral home lands and those of Mrs. Bonner joined at the outskirts of Chillicothe. My boyhood recollections recall Dr. Woodrow's visits to the home of George Renick. He always rode horseback, particularly noticeable because the horse was dun color and the doctor in riding carried saddle bags with him always. The youngest daughter of Mrs. George Renick's large family was Mrs. Dorothy R. Turney of Circleville, who died in recent years, aged 93. Her own is a well-known family there. She was a delightful person, and frequently referred to the loving pastorate and personal association of Dr. Woodrow. Their particular family, as she used to say, he had either christened, married, or buried all.

"One of Mrs. Turney's stories runs like this: 'We children always dreaded the annual visits of Dr. Thomas Woodrow. The doctor came as a fixed day of the week and as our stone house on the hill has an outlook—it is approached along the winding roadway—easily visible to some one of the boys who watched as sentinel, no sooner would Dr. Woodrow be sighted than over the hill and to the house would all the boys quickly scramble, but we girls would have to confront the doctor in the house. He always lined us up for recital of the shorter catechism, and many were the stern censures we would get were we amiss in the loss of or misuse of clause, phrase or word. His occasions were always accompanied with due solemnity and circumspection. We were tested in our knowledge and adhesion to the doctrines covering justification, adoption, sanctification, election, predestination or damnation. As many of the family as could be gathered together he would then make a formal offering for the use of the church for religious worship. The program always covered the singing of a hymn, reading of the scripture and all to kneel in prayer. From this all the boys would absent themselves and if the season were right and the skating on the pond good, later in teasing the girls they would tell what a good time Dr. Woodrow's pastoral visit had given them.'

Another story of Dr. Woodrow that Mrs. Turney always enjoyed telling was of the visit to her own country home near Circleville. Her husband was the Hon. Nelson J. Turney, at one time Special Commissioner, appointed by President Grant, to undertake to pacify the rebellious Indians in the days of General Custer. It was at the time of the early married life of the

## Ovation To King And Queen Of Belgium By Gay Parisians



KING ALBERT AND PRESIDENT POINCARÉ.



QUEEN OF BELGIUM AND MME. POINCARÉ.

A great demonstration of welcome was given by the French people to the King and Queen of Belgium upon their arrival in Paris for the Peace Conference. The photos show King Albert and President Poincaré and the Queen of Belgium and Mme. Poincaré.

Turney and the occasion of a periodical call by Dr. Woodrow. He would ride from Chillicothe on horseback, a distance of twenty-two miles. On this one occasion his son John rode with him. His son John and the saddlebags, too, were all astride the same dun color short horse. Mrs. Turney would say it was the most laughable sight one could see. The horse was low, Dr. Woodrow was short, and John (always called long John) had very, very long legs in the shoeing as they hung astride and his feet dangled away below those of his father. It was a special occasion, too, on the farm for the slaughter of the yellow-legged Spring poultry, for which the doctor was well known to have a special liking. The joke of the visit, which was always repeated in the telling of the story, was when Mr. Turney at bedtime showed Dr. Woodrow and his tall son John, who must have been 6 feet 3, to the guest room. Bidding the doctor good-night, he said, 'Doctor, just put your boots outside the door and I will have my man black them, ready for you in the morning.' Now, Mr. Turney had no hired man, and he himself blacked the boots; but, lo and behold in addition to the doctor's, were Long John's boots also, but Mr. Turney resolutely blacked them just the same. The serious part of it was that Dr. Woodrow, it was thought, would stay but one night; but they remained a full week, father's and son's boots being at the door and every night were blackened by Mr. Turney and were ready and very shiny for the guests in the mornings.

"President Wilson visited Chillicothe in his boyhood days, as Mr. Bonner recollects. His uncle, Thomas Woodrow, was Chillicothe's most prominent dry goods merchant and a leading Presbyterian for many years. He had a daughter, Jessie Woodrow, who, with Mrs. Bonner, had the same governess. Woodrow's visits meant picnics to Lake Elmore nearby, but as Mrs. Bonner recalls, he did not seem to like it. He did not seem much impressed to divide his time with his cousin, Jessie Woodrow, or any of the other girls and acted as a boy among other boys.

"There is a rather elaborate book entitled, 'History of the Chillicothe Presbytery,' where Dr. Woodrow was licensed. As I recall its narrations, here is a very considerable space given to the life and work of Dr. Woodrow."

### THREATENED EPIDEMIC

Outbreak Of Statues Said To Be Coming All Over The World

One prophetic observer remarks,

"There's a good time coming for the sculptors."

Statues threaten to break out,

like the measles, all over the world."

This is an alarming thought, and it is natural that the public

will fall far short of the expectation.

Perhaps we all ought to rejoice at the prospect of 'good times' for the practitioners of any art or craft, and undoubtedly sculptors need the encouragement of prosperity as much as the followers of any calling. We should say that it was an exception rather than the rule that any normal parent would hate to see his boy take up sculpting as a vocation. It is doubtful if many parents are thus dismayed. About every trade one can think of seems to be crowded, but apparently this is not true of sculpture.

Anyway, while most of us know

grocers, hardware merchants, bank-

## MOTOR TRUCKS

1½ Tons ————— 2 Tons

will arrive on the s.s. "Tyndareus" ||

on or about the middle of March.

Particulars on application

## R. MARTENS & CO., LTD.

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## HUTCHINSON SPOOL-O-WIRE PAPER FASTENER

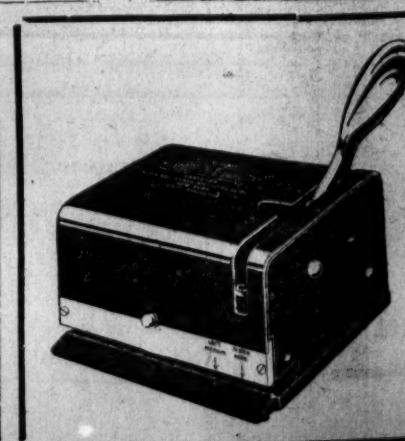
Makes a permanent binding-staple securely clinched to both sides of the paper. For fastening papers, cloth, sample tags, etc., it is cheaper to use and far more satisfactory than pins or clips.

15,000 fastenings from one loading.

Demonstration and literature on request

MUSTARD & CO.

22 Museum Road Shanghai



## Chang Yu Pioneer Wine Co., Ltd.

TELEPHONE 4467

### White and Red Wines Cognac Brandies

All wines analysed by Dr. Stafford M. Cox, who has certified as to their being free from adulteration or coloring. All tests are fulfilled for naturally-made wines where only the fermented grape juice is used.

Gold Medal Panama Exhibition  
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Two's company, three's a crowd in private correspondence. Come in and be convinced that

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enables you to type your private writing without anyone's aid, as accurately, cleanly and readily as can any trained typist.

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## "The Three Castles" Virginia Cigarettes

## MAGNUMS

Better because larger.

The tobacco in the Magnums is the same bright Virginia tobacco found in ordinary Three Castles.

The difference in size makes the Magnums a fuller, richer cigarette while retaining all the mild flavor of the smaller cigarette.



This advertisement is issued by the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

Business and Official Notices

(Second Section) THE CHINA PRESS

報 陸 大

SHANGHAI, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919

Classified Advertisements

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

The New Amherst Rubber Estate, Limited

(Incorporated in Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Second Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held at 13 Nanking Road, Shanghai, Today, the 28th February, 1919, at 4 p.m.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 22nd February to 28th February, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,  
General Managers.  
Shanghai, 14th February, 1919.

21182

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

21380

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting will be held in the offices of the Company, Tandjong Poera, Lower Langkat, Sumatra, at 10 a.m. on Monday, the 28th April, 1919.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agent.  
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21357

NAAMLOOZE VENNOOTSCHAP

Maatschappij Tot Mijn-Bosch-En Landbouwexploitatie in Langkat

21369

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Meeting Room of The Yangtze Insurance Building, No. 26 The Bund, on Thursday, the 27th March, 1919, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th to the 27th March, 1919, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,  
GEORGE MCBAIN,  
General Agent.  
Shanghai, 22nd February, 1919.

21358

LYCEUM THEATRE

A. D. C.

18th Production

"The Gondoliers"

by

GILBERT AND SULLIVAN

at 8.45 p.m. sharp

Saturday, 1st March, 1919

Tuesday, 4th March, 1919

Box plan now open at Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

By Order,

WM. ARMSTRONG,  
Business Manager.

21286

PENSION PRIVEE  
92-97  
Range Road  
Telephone North 1178  
High-class Boarding-House  
and  
Restaurant  
All modern comforts; moderate terms.

NOTICE  
JUST ARRIVED

"EAGLE BRAND"  
PILSENER BEER  
SOLE AGENTS  
THE CHINA TRADING CO.  
79A. Nanking Road. Tel. Central 286  
21382

Messrs. Rodger and Haskell  
beg to announce that on the First of March, One Thousand, Nine Hundred and Nineteen, they will remove their law offices to Number Eleven, Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai.

21380

TO LET  
in Baikal Road  
New 4-roomed residences with large attics, fitted with gas and electricity. Near tramlines. Rent moderate.  
For further particulars apply to  
CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT,  
20, The Bund,  
Entrance on Nanking Road.

21370

NOTICE  
We have removed our offices from No. 36A Nanking Road to No. 7 Jinkee Road, (ground floor).

W. S. EMENS Co., Ltd.  
21368

NOTICE  
We have this day removed our offices from 1A Jinkee Road to No. 7 Jinkee Road, (ground floor).  
STRUTHERS & DIXON, Inc.  
Ship Agents and Operators.  
Telephone 2557.  
Shanghai, February 27, 1919.

21368

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants  
Building Contractors  
Engineers' Supplies.  
A124 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls,  
Stove Polish, Door Springs  
and Vacuum Bottles.

EDEN HOSPITAL  
Dept. of Venerable Diseases  
8372 Nanking Road  
(Opp. Lloyd Road)  
Hours: 10-12; 2-4 except Sunday  
Special consideration to men  
in uniform  
DR. JAMES YUKING, Supt.

T. Ichiki & Co.  
Phone North 2651.  
Dealer in

Musical Instruments and Music.  
Y. 36, North Szechuan Road.

"CLUB CONCORDIA"  
German Club

In accordance with instructions received from the Ministry of Finance, Peking, the undersigned invites tenders for the purchase of the PROPERTY AND BUILDINGS OF THE GERMAN CLUB situated at No. 22 The Bund. Tenders either in Shanghai Taels or Dollars must be sent to the undersigned on or before 7th March, 1919. All tenders received will then be submitted to the Minister of Finance, Peking, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

The Club buildings will be available for delivery on conclusion of the conference between the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates at Shanghai.

Further particulars may be obtained on application to  
Bureau of Liquidation  
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,  
Shanghai.  
A. G. STEPHEN,  
Liquidator,  
by his attorney  
A. D. BRENT.

21366

IN RUSSIA IN 1894

as the result of State Control, drunkenness appeared in a peculiarly aggravated form. The Government endeavoured to bring about a household consumption in small quantities in place of convivial drinking in public houses; to limit the places in which spirits could be sold, and to prohibit credit and delivery of spirits to customers. Vodka was sold in small bottles called 'merzavchiki,' a single one of which the Government thought the peasant would buy and carry weekly home to consume. Unfortunately, the sociable Russians soon began taking their drams at most any old place. The stress in the finances subsequent to the Russo-Japanese War proved too much for the temperance side of State Control and Bureaucracy to fill the Imperial coffers at the expense of the consumers. Exchequer receipts rose, until by 1914 they amounted to 102,000,000 from vodka alone. State control in Russia thus proved a splendid method of getting money out of the people. Since prohibition was enforced at the beginning of the Great War, illicit distilling and excessive drinking have been prevalent. Since the Revolution drinking has been on a scale described as 'Homeric,' and judging by the voice-face of the British Cabinet on the question of Prohibition, we should say that depriving the Russian peasant of a legitimate alcoholic sedative was a contributory cause to the collapse. —"Russia's Decline and Fall."

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.

Debentures of Club Concordia

All allied and neutral holders of debentures of the above Club are hereby notified to register with the undersigned before 8th March, 1919, their names and nationality, together with the numbers, amounts and terms of the debentures they hold. These particulars are required by the Ministry of Finance, Peking, for purposes of liquidating the liabilities of the Club.

Bureau of Liquidation  
of the Deutsch-Asiatische Bank,  
Shanghai.

A. G. STEPHEN,  
Liquidator,  
by his attorney  
A. D. BRENT.

21266

NOTICE

Property of Carl Breidling and Sohn  
No. 17 Chengtu Road

Formerly represented by  
Ferd. BORNEMANN & CO.

By an Order of the International Mixed Court dated the 30th January, 1919, the undersigned has been appointed RECEIVER for the above mentioned Property, which is now offered for sale.

TENDERS  
are hereby invited for the purchase of the said property as a going concern, which must be sent in on or before February 28th, 1919, to the undersigned who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

G. D. MUSSO,  
Receiver for the Property of  
CARL BREIDLING & SOHN,  
No. 17 Chengtu Road.

Shanghai, 13th February, 1919.

21203

GORDON'S

DRY

GIN

R. MARTENS & Co., Ltd.  
1 The Bund  
Telephone 4702

21366

MILD STEEL FLAT BARS

1/4" x 1" to 3/4" x 3" in Stock

W. Z. ZEE & SONS, Broadway

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE, 14-15 Quinlan Gardens. Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table. Telephone North 482.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE, 8 Quinlan Gardens. To let from March 1st. One large front room facing South, with bathroom and verandah attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Apply to Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET, with board, large comfortable newly-furnished room, with modern bathroom attached, suitable for married couple or two bachelors. Hot and cold water, telephone, tennis, stabling and garage. Apply to Box 460, THE CHINA PRESS.

HOUSES TO LET

ATTIC Flat to let, at 17 Nanking Road. Apply to Frederick Ezra and Co., 18 Nanking Road.

FOR RENT, furnished, from May 1st, for six to nine months, five-roomed house with medium sized garden, near Hongkew Recreation Park. House is mosquito-screened and fly-proof. Large sleeping verandah. Apply to Box 227, THE CHINA PRESS.

21368 M. 2

TO LET, two-roomed furnished flat with bath, kitchen and servants' quarters, North Szechuan Road Extension. Apply to Box 215, THE CHINA PRESS.

21325 M. 1

TO LET, excellent eight-roomed residence, with garage and tennis court, on Yates Road, from April 1st. Rent Tls. 140. For further particulars and permission to inspect, apply J. T. Hammond, No. 51, Szechuan Road.

21314

113 AVENUE ROAD, furnished eight-roomed house, with stable, from March 1st. Apply to 10 Yangtszepoo Road.

21316 M. 1

475 AVENUE JOFFRE to let, unfurnished, from March 1st. Three bedrooms and bathrooms, drawing, dining, basement, attics, garage, garden, tennis. Raven Trust Company.

21317

16A JESSFIELD ROAD, furnished, from March 1st, screened, garden, tennis. Raven Trust Company, 'phone 65.

21318

TO LET, 101 Avenue Road; detached foreign residence, nine rooms, garden, etc. Tls. 150 per month. Apply to China Realty Co., Ltd., 27 Nanking Road.

21343

TO LET, 44 Sinza Road (at Seymour Road). Excellent residence for small family, four large rooms, several small ones. Now vacant. Open for inspection; will renovate. Apply on premises.

21060

APARTMENTS WANTED

ENGLISHMAN wants immediate bed-sitting room. Central district preferable. Apply to Box 231, THE CHINA PRESS.

21377 F. 28

FOR SALE, furniture and household equipment of ten rooms. Splendid opportunity for boarding house. House to let. Apply to Box 230, THE CHINA PRESS.

21375 M. 2

FOR SALE, Moutrie piano, in excellent condition, still under guarantee. Apply to Box 229, THE CHINA PRESS.

21374 F. 28

WANTED, a Bentley's Code Book. State condition and price, to Box 232, THE CHINA PRESS.

21379 M. 2

POULTRY AUCTION. Black Minorcas, white Leghorns. Friday, February 28th, 1919, at Noel Murray and Co., Ltd.

21366 F. 28

FOR SALE: One 12 H.P. Waverley roadster (British make), recently done up, and in excellent condition and running order, about 2½ years old. Very economical to run, yielding about 18 to 20 miles on a gallon. For particulars please apply to The Shanghai Horse Bazaar and Motor Co., Ltd., Motor Garage Phones West 1213 and 1202.

21353 F. 28

FOR SALE, very cheap investment property, Tls. 14,000 cash, balance can remain on mortgage, rent Tls. 8,000 per annum. Ten foreign residences, three years old, in French-town. All modern improvements. Full price, Tls. 20,000 less than can be produced for now. For further particulars, address to Box 222, THE CHINA PRESS.

21354

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.

Phone SPECIALISTS IN OFFICE EQUIPMENT Cable Add:

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21355 F. 28

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## Financial And Commercial News

### Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, February 27, 1919.  
Money And Bullion  
Sovereigns: buying rate.  
    @ 4/7—Tls. 4.32  
    @ exch. 72.2—Mex. \$5.99  
Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,  
    @ 110—Tls. 90.91  
    @ 72.2—Mex. \$125.91  
Mex. Dollars: Market Rate: 72.025  
Shai Gold Bars: 978 tael Ts. 230  
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1874  
Native Interest ..... Tls. .06  
Bar Silver ..... 47.00  
Bank Rate of Discount ..... 5%  
Ex. Paris on London ..... Fr. 25.98  
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T. G. \$4.76

### Exchange Closing Quotations

London ..... T.T. 4/8  
London ..... Demand 4/8  
India ..... T.T. 311  
Paris ..... T.T. 506  
Paris ..... Demand 609  
New York ..... T.T. 111  
New York ..... Demand 111  
Hongkong ..... T.T. 663  
Japan ..... T.T. 461  
Batavia ..... T.T. 2701  
Singapore ..... T.T. 501  
Banks Buying Rates  
London ..... Demand 4/9  
London ..... 4 m/s Cots. 4/10  
London ..... 4 m/s Dooy. 4/10  
London ..... 4 m/s Cots. 4/10  
London ..... 4 m/s Dooy. 4/10  
Paris ..... 4 m/s 6371  
New York ..... 4/9 Dooy. 1114  
New York ..... 4 m/s Dooy. 1161

### Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate,  
For Roubles  
Roubles 1.850 ..... = Tls. 100  
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. \$19.25

### Customs House Exchange Rates

For February  
Hk. Tls. 3.58 @ 5/0 ..... \$1  
" 1 @ 653 France 7.27  
" 0.75 @ 1191 Gold \$1  
" 1 @ 431 Yen 2.53  
" 1 @ 15 Rupees 4.19  
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. \$1.50  
" 1 @ — Roubles —

### ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL

TIENTSIN

Cable Address

ASTOR

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms.

Every Bedroom with private Bath and Toilet.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision.

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Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

### The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

10 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

### Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, February 27, 1919.  
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS  
Official  
S.M.C. 7% Debs. 1917-1918  
Kota Bahroes Tls. 5.25  
Padangs Tls. 10.00  
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.50 March  
Yangtzeppoo Cotton (Ord.)  
Tls. 9.25 March  
New Engineering Tls. 25.00  
Shanghai Docks (25 Shares)  
Tls. 132.50  
Weeks \$13.00  
Chinese Engineering and Mining  
Tls. 11.00

### Unofficial

Anglo-Dutch Tls. 3.80  
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 15.50  
Oriental Cotton Tls. 67.00 March

### Sharebrokers' Association Transactions

Shanghai, February 27, 1919.  
BUSINESS DONE

### Official

Telephone Tls. 77.50 cash

### Unofficial

Kalian Mining Tls. 11.00 cash

### PARIS EXCHANGE (French Wireless)

Paris, February 26—Via Lyons and Koukaza. Paris exchange:

Paris-London cheques, ..... 26.00

War Loans:

3 percent ..... 64.40  
4 percent 1917 ..... 74.75

Liberty Loans:

4 percent 1918 ..... 74.50  
5 percent ..... 91.00

### Freight Market

In their report for week ending February 27, Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows:

There is no change to report in our Homeward Freight markets since last writing, either to Europe or America. There is no cargo worth speaking of offering in either direction; besides the various other causes already mentioned as constituting this stagnation in the Export trade from China the phenomenal delay still prevailing in the exchange of telegrams between China and Europe and China and America tends to make business exceedingly difficult.

As regards tonnage, there is ample on all berths to deal with what is offering, rates are consequently weak and reductions have been made since we last wrote in the Trans-Pacific rates and in those to New York via Panama Canal.

Constitutive.—The port of Tientsin is now open again and this should put a firmer complexion on our Northern market, where rates have been somewhat easier lately though they have not suffered like rates in the South which have dropped in a most alarming manner on account of the embargo on rice from Saigon; it is, however, reported that the French Government having completed purchases there is some prospect of the embargo being lifted, but until that takes place there is little chance of any improvement.

First Class Cuisine and Selected Collar, under Foreign supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT

10 Canton Road,  
Shanghai.

### Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co. write as follows in the report for week ending February 27:  
Japan Co.—There is no change to report in this market since last writing and no business worth speaking about has been done; Native dealers are fully aware that freights have collapsed all round of late and they are holding off from any new business in the hope of prices weakening in the near future in consequence but if exchange also continues to decline, as it has been doing recently, this will not help them in any way because the coal market in Japan continues as firm as ever.

Fushun Coal.—No change.

Kaiping Coal.—There is practically nothing new to report since last writing. Freights dropped slightly during the early part of the month, but have since strengthened, and very little stray tonnage is offering. Stocks are very much below the average and the demand for better grades of coal exceeds the supply.

Coal prices are quoted:

Japan Coal:

per ton  
ex Wharf

Mike Lump ..... Contracted for

Mike Small ..... Contracted for

Mike Dust ..... Contracted for

Kishima Lump ..... 19.00

Kishima Dust (No Stock) ..... 13.00

Shakano Lump ..... 18.50

Arata Lump ..... 18.00

Shimoyamada Kirigomi ..... 17.00

Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump ..... 18.00

Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump ..... 16.50

Kaiping Coal:

per ton  
ex Wharf

Mike Lump ..... 16.50

Loco Lump ..... 16.50

Linsi Lump ..... 14.00

Washed Nuts ..... 15.50

Washed Slack ..... 13.50

No. 5 Slack ..... 14.00

No. 1 Slack ..... 13.50

No. 2 Slack ..... 12.50

Manchurian Coal:

Fu-Shun Unscreened ex godown

Fu-Shun Dust

Fu-Shun Lump (none for sale).

—

Shanghai Tramways

The following is the Traffic Return of the Shanghai Tramways (Foreign Settlement) for the week ended February 26, 1919, with figures for the corresponding week last year:

1919 1918

Gross receipts \$35,655.16 \$32,158.31

Loss by currency depreciation 8,781.44 7,211.48

Effective receipts \$26,773.72 \$24,946.83

Percentage of loss by currency depreciation

26.02 23.79

Car miles run 81,178 77,369

Passengers carried 1,605,278 1,451,694

### MILITARISTS PREPARE FOR NATIONS' LEAGUE

Japanese Consider Extent Of Sphere Of Influence Basis For Armament

publication of all secrets in connection with military and naval equipments Japan should be grateful for the adoption of the principle, says the paper, as the present condition of munition and armament of Japan is more inferior and out-of-date than that of any of the Allied Powers, developed as the consequence of the war. The principle aims at the same time, the paper points out, to abolish all inhuman weapons, such as the poisonous gas and submarines, under the same principle which prohibited the use of dum-dum bullets in warfare, and in this respect, too, Japan has no reason to oppose the principle.

Three conditions are to be primarily taken up for consideration in regard to the limitation of armament, says the paper: population of a nation; financial condition of a state; and the width of the sphere of influence, which a nation is obliged to guard under the supervision of the League.

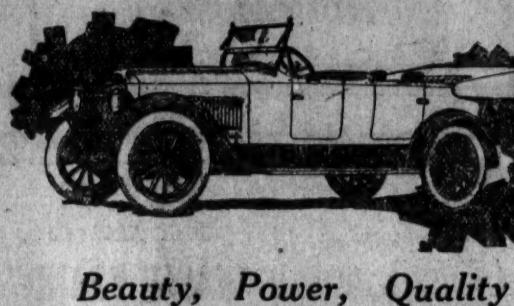
Judging from the population standpoint, Japan certainly does not need a great army, while China may have to organize a huge army, even six times larger than the Japanese. Thus it is apparent, says the paper, that population does not constitute the fundamental basis on which the general plan of a nation's military and naval program shall be founded. As to the financial state of a country, it is also impracticable to decide the extent of a nation's armament on this basis alone, as there is no reason that the wealthiest nation should have the strongest army.

**Sphere Of Influence Basis**  
The extent and other conditions of the sphere of influence of a country which the country is obliged to guard, therefore, must be first taken up for consideration to decide the national defense program of a nation in the future, and the fact seems to be the most important point on which the new Japanese national defense plan is to be founded.

What will be, then, the portion of the world, of which safety and peace Japan is obliged to guard and maintain? The paper answers that Japan has to guard a certain portion of China, as well as of Eastern Siberia, and the islands in South Seas, which are to be placed under Japan's mandate, and that the country's new national defense plan which is to be made shortly will be based upon the fact.

Japan's Equipment Out-Of-Date  
As to the question regarding the

**Studebaker**



**Beauty, Power, Quality**

**The New  
BIG-SIX**

**Beautiful in Design  
Thoroughly Modern  
Mechanically Right**

A Vladivostok despatch to the Mainichi says that great indignation has been aroused among the Jewish residents there at the rumored massacres of Jews in Poland and Galicia, culminating in the holding of a mass meeting at a theater on the 13th instant. At the meeting several strong speeches were delivered ventilating Jewish grievances, and a resolution was adopted to the effect that those grievances should be laid before the Peace Conference at Paris. The message says that about 10,000 persons attended the meeting, at which were also present the Mayor and other Municipal authorities to support the Jewish cause.

All the Jews in Vladivostok suspended business for the day.

For particulars apply

**Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.**

Garage Telephones: West 1213 and 1202

**B  
WL**

**Brilliant  
wire lamp**



**Profit & Loss**

Your Profit if you use "Brilliant" wire lamp is better light - lesser Cost - Greater strength.

The Loss? Oh that's the other fellow.

**TOKYO ELECTRIC CO.,  
Show Room**

P564, Nanking Road.

Phone: Cent. 4907

A-59

### SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

#### Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

| STATIONS | Local | Ex R. | Fast | 3rd and 4th | Fast | Local | Fast | 3rd and 4th | Fast | Local |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |





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Arrived  
in China  
— the new  
“toasted”  
cigarette

LUCKY Strike, it's called. And just exactly as you prefer 95% of your food cooked, you will now prefer your tobacco toasted.

Cooking (toasting, broiling, roasting) makes things delicious, appetizing, and savory, because it develops flavor. You don't eat raw steak or drink raw coffee. You like toast better than bread—especially fresh buttered toast.

We toast the Burley tobacco for Lucky Strike cigarettes to develop the utmost Burley flavor and seal it in, so it's always there for you. That's what roasting does!

You're in for a new flavor when you join the Lucky Strike Smoke circle—with the real Burley cigarette.

It's toasted



Toasting improves tobacco just as it improves bread.

How to open the package

Tear off part of the top only, as shown  
Cigarettes in paper packages of 20 are carried more handily this way, and keep better and less likely to spill into your pocket.



British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

## Persius Reveals Bluffs And Blunders Of Tirpitz At Sea

Boasted Submarine Strength Fiction; 146 Largest Number Of 'Front' U-Boats Kaiser Ever Had

By Captain Lothar Persius

Berlin, December 15.—The great mass of the German people still stands astounded before the riddle of how it was possible that the military collapse could come so suddenly, and particularly how it happened that the body blow that felled the old regime was dealt by the navy.

There were many who until quite recently harbored the hope that our high seas fleet would fight a second Skagerrak battle and that thereby the doom of British domination of the seas would be sealed, just as it was almost universally believed that our U-boats would in a short time force England "to her knees."

All these hopeful ones were blinded by the lie—the lie which was one of the chief weapons of our warfare on land and sea. Lie and bluff celebrated veritable orgies, particularly under Tirpitz and Capelle.

People Kept In Ignorance

The innocent people did not know that for a year we could speak of our "High Seas Fleet" only in a limited way; they did not know that actual U-boat squadrons equal to the task that was set them existed only in the mouths of the leaders of our fleet, never in reality; they did not know that the "Prussian system" had been long since sentenced to death and damnation.

They did not know that the sailors and engineers this magnificent human material, infinitely good-natured and devoted, must finally be driven to despair by the wrong kind of treatment and other factors. All these things can be only briefly alluded to in the frame of this article.

Those who knew the truth had their lips sealed by the censorship. Those who were honest and upright and whom the ardent love of their country and their people commanded to give warning against underestimating the enemy and overestimating our own power, were muzzled in every way.

The Facts Disclosed

Despite all the obstacles and the sharpest restriction this writer has unswervingly endeavored to tell the truth. Naturally, this was possible most of the time only "between the lines," and thus much remained hidden to the eyes of those whose perspective was not properly set to look for the many tricks of deception.

What are the facts? In November, 1914, we had little over a million tons of naval shipping, as against the British 2,200,000 tons. The German material was inferior to the British, thanks to the mistakes of Von Tirpitz. Our ships of the line, battleships and cruisers, were of smaller displacement than the British; they were less powerfully armed and possessed less speed.

If one compares the strength of the two fleets and remembers that the Russian Baltic fleet of 200,000 tons was, up to Russia's collapse, to be counted on the enemy's side—the French naval forces were for the greater part arrested in the Mediterranean by the Austrian fleet—it is clear that our fleet had slim chances.

Von Tirpitz Blamed

In spite of this the personnel of our navy has, as far as was possible with the deficient material and in the circumstances, made an extraordinary record. With very few exceptions the officers and men stood the trying test brilliantly.

On nearly every occasion our defeats were traceable to Von Tirpitz's wrong building policy. Think, for instance, of the duel between the Emden and the Sydney on November 5, 1914, when the glorious raiding cruise of Captain von Mueller came to an end. Both vessels had been built in the same year. The Sydney had 15.2 centimeter guns, the Emden only 10.5 centimeter guns.

Thus, in 1915, our high seas fleet, as far as big fighting ships were concerned, consisted only of the dreadnaughts, the line ships of the Nassau, Heligoland, Kaiser and Markgraf classes, and a few battle cruisers.

With the putting out of commission of all the other "creations" of Von Tirpitz, it was thus admitted that these "creations"—that is, all ships which Tirpitz had built during his incumbency in office, 1897-1916, at the cost of untold millions—were

1. The clever leadership of Admiral Scheer.

2. The clumsy handling of the English fleet by Admiral Sir John Jellicoe.

3. The low visibility.

Did Not Dare Try Again

Had the weather been clear and had the opponent had a determined leader, the outcome of that battle would have been, for us, destruction.

The British guns, of so much more powerful range than our own, would have shot our feebly armed vessels to cinders. But despite the fortune that smiled upon the losses which our fleet suffered were tremendous, and on January 1, 1918, it was clear to every one who knew the actual conditions, that that battle would and

## Italian Crown Prince Wins Heart Of Paris



PRINCE HUMBERT OF ITALY.

### Lies About Germany's Fleet As Shown By Facts And Figures

Revelations Of Captain Persius

Not until October 1, 1917, did Germany begin to concentrate on building U-boats.

The order to quit building big, "useless" fighting ships was inspired not by the admiralty but by the army command.

Lacking material for U-boats, the Germans then consigned the bulk of their surface fleet to the scrap heap, the material to be used for submarines.

This lends strength to Admiral Rodman's statement before a Congressional committee that the surrendered German ships are virtually old iron.

"Lie and bluff celebrated veritable orgies, especially under Tirpitz and Capelle."

Persius nails as lies the statements that Germany had a "tremendous number" of U-boats and that losses were many times made up by new boats.

In 1917 Germany lost 66 U-boats and put into service 66 new ones, a balance of only seven.

In August, 1917, eleven U-boats were lost; in October of the same year, twelve.

The high-water mark of submarine strength was in October, 1917, when Germany had a total of 146 "front" submarines.

must remain the only. This, in fact, has been frankly admitted by the competent authorities.

Tirpitz drew no lessons from the events of the war. Commandants of U-boats and torpedo boats were continually clamoring for bigger guns; vainly the airship commanders complained that their motors were constantly breaking down and that they must have better ones, manufactured by firms other than those favored by the marine administration. Vainly commanders urged that their crews were being ready for action in 1919 and 1920.

To complete a large U-boat of some 800 tons required at first roughly twenty-four months, later thirty months and more. The smaller boats of between 127 and 267 tons were sometimes completed within thirteen months.

But the weapon that would have been necessary for that sort of warfare was virtually non-existent. Nor was it created to any extent during the war. Capelle, too, built only a very limited number of U-boats. Those he ordered would have been ready for action in 1919 and 1920.

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roughly twenty-four months, later

thirty months and more.

The smaller boats of between 127 and 267

tons were sometimes completed

within thirteen months.

But official utterances were for

ever adding to the tremendous

numbers of U-boats we were sup-

posed to possess, and it was asserted the losses were many times re-

placed by new craft.

Losses And Replacements

That was not true. As regards

the losses and replacements I cite,

in support of my assertion, the

figures for 1917:

New Boats

Placed in Service. Losses.

January . . . . . 6 4

February . . . . . 8 3

March . . . . . 4 6

April . . . . . 4 1

May . . . . . 6 5

June . . . . . 8 3

July . . . . . 10 4

August . . . . . 12 11

September . . . . . 8 1

October . . . . . 12 12

November . . . . . 5 7

December . . . . . 5 9

83 66

To give a picture of our strength in U-boats the following figures may serve:

April, 1917 . . . . . 126 front boats

June . . . . . 134 . . .

August . . . . . 134 . . .

October . . . . . 146 . . .

December . . . . . 137 . . .

January, 1918 . . . . . 133 . . .

February . . . . . 136 . . .

April . . . . . 128 . . .

June . . . . . 113 . . .

83 66

Thus, in 1918, our high seas fleet,

as far as big fighting ships were

concerned, consisted only of the

dreadnaughts, the line ships of the

Nassau, Heligoland, Kaiser and

Markgraf classes, and a few battle

cruisers.

With the putting out of com-

mision of all the other "creations" of

Von Tirpitz, it was thus admitted

that these "creations"—that is, all

ships which Tirpitz had built during

his incumbency in office, 1897-1916,

at the cost of untold millions—were

all fifteen other cruisers.

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## Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

## Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

Capital £1,200,000 Reserve Fund 2,000,000 Reserve Liability of Share-holders 1,200,000

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W. Foot Mitchell, Esq. Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

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Manager.

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L. ARDAIN.

Manager.

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YOA YU,

Manager.

## Hongkong &amp; Shanghai Banking Corporation

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 16th April, 1916)

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds—

Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000

Silver 19,500,000

\$35,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

Court of Directors:

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A. G. STEPHEN.

Manager.

## Russo-Asiatic Bank

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Capital (fully paid) 55,000,000

Reserve Fund 26,900,000

Kug. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government 3,500,000

Reserve Fund 1,750,000

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Paris office: 9 Rue Boudreau.

London office: 64 Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Bankers:

London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie &amp; Co.

Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Milan: Credito Italiano.

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Chanchun Hankow O/Amur (Kwan-)

Harbin Peking Chendze

Hongkong Shanghai

Chefoo Manchou Tientsin

Dairen Newchwang Vladivostock (Dally)

Yokohama

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Safe Deposit Boxes.

L. J. JEZLERSKI,

G. CARRERE.

Managers for Asia.

## The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-up Capital \$4,000,000.00

Reserve Fund 266,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai

14, Peking Road.

Managers' Office Central 2650.

Tel: General: Central 2613 &amp; 2614

Branches:

Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

SHU CHIN MIH, Sub-Manager.

SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.

O. C. YANG, Sub-Manager.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T/T, Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc, etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit Boxes for Rent.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.

T. D. ZAR, Sub-Manager.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Tel: Central 2613 General Office.

Tel: Central 2614 General Office.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

4-44 Ningpo Road.

Tel: Central 2619 Managers' Office.

Tel: Central 2618 General Office.

SHANGHAI BRANCH

4-44 Ningpo Road.

Tel: Central 2619 Managers' Office.

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SHANGHAI BRANCH

4-44 Ningpo Road.

Tel: Central 2619 Managers'

## GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

## Future Sailings

## FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Mar. 1		San Francisco	Stanley Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Mar. 4		New York via Panama	Colombia	Am. P.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6		Tacoma, etc.	Bloemfontein	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 7		San Francisco	Africa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 12		Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 15		Vancouver	E. of Japan	Br. C.P.O.S.
Mar. 20		San Francisco	Kina	Am. R.D. Co.
Mar. 30		San Francisco	Tancred	Am. R.D. Co.
Apr. 1		Seattle, etc.	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 2		Seattle, etc.	Fushimi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Apr. 8		Tacoma, etc.	Arabia Maru	Am. B.A.T. Co.
Apr. 15		Vancouver	Monteagle	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 18		Vancouver	Bassie Dollar	Br. R. D. & Co.
Apr. 15		Tacoma, etc.	Manila Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Apr. 26		Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br. C.P.O.S.
Apr. 27		San Francisco	China	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Apr. 9		Seattle, etc.	Venezuela	Am. P.M.S.N. Co.
May 9		San Francisco	Suwa Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
May 8		San Francisco	Tenyu Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
May 24		San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.

## FOR JAPAN PORTS

Feb. 28		Kobe	Iyo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 1		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Yawata Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 5		N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 7		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 8		N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 12		Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 14		N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 14		Kokura Maru	Kasuga Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.

## FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Feb.	—	Liverpool	Hector	Br. R. & S.
Mar. 1	—	Liverpool	Luzon Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Atreus	Br. R. & S.
Mar. 3	—	London, etc.	Kitano Maru	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 6	—	London, etc.	Gleniffer	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 9	—	Antwerp	Delebros Maru	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 9	—	London	Tsushima Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 10	—	Bombay	Hyson	Br. R. & S.
Mar. 14	—	London	Dilwara	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Mar. 17	—	Liverpool, etc.	Bendoran	Br. G. I. & Co.
Mar. 20	—	Liverpool, etc.	Inaba Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 20	—	London, etc.	Pyrithus	Br. R. & S.
Mar. 21	—	Marseille	Am. Maru	Br. R. & S.
Mar. 21	—	London, etc.	Andre Lebon	Br. R. & S.
Apr. 3	—	London	Elpenor	Br. P. & O.S.N. Co.
Apr. 6	—	London, etc.	Nellore	Br. G. I. & Co.
Apr. 10	—	London	Cardiganshire	Br. G. I. & Co.
Apr. 17	—	London	Asopanor	Br. G. I. & Co.
Apr. 17	—	London	C. of Bristol	Br. G. I. & Co.
Apr. 21	—	London, etc.	Andes Maru	Br. J. M. & Co.
May	—	London	C. of Colombo	Br. J. M. & Co.

## FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Feb. 28	4.00	Ningpo	Hain Ninghsao	Br. R. & S.
Feb. 28	4.30	Ningpo	Klangtean	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
Mar. 1	4.30	Ningpo	Choy sang	Br. J. M. & Co.
Mar. 1	11.00*	Swatow	Kwangs	Br. R. & S.
Mar. 1	11.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Chansan	Br. R. & S.
Mar. 1	21.00*	Hongkong & Canton	Yingchow	Br. R. & S.
Mar. 1	21.00*	Swatow & Hongkong	Fusakini Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Mar. 2		Hongkong	Sinkiang	Br. R. & S.
Mar. 4	noon	Hongkong & Canton	Mexico Maru	Am. O. S. K.
Mar. 5	—	Hongkong	Sulyan	Br. R. & S.
Mar. 6	6.00	Amoy, HK & Cton	Keeling M.	Jap. O. S. K.
Mar. 6	6.00	F'chow, K'lung & Tako	Nanking	Am. C.M.S.S. Co.
Mar. 11	—	Hongkong & Manila		

## FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Feb.	28	3.00	Vladivostock	Rus. R.V.F.
Feb.	28	9.00	Tsingtao & Dairen	Penza
Mar.	1	9.00	Yen-tien	Kobe Maru
Mar.	1	noon	Wu-chia, Chefoo & T'stsin	Shunten
Mar.	4	noon	Tsingtao & Dairen	Sakaki Maru

## A.M.—N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

## Vessels Loading

## For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE
Agents. Tel. No. 77.		
HANKOW & PORTS	—	HANKOW & PORTS
—	—	—
—	—	—

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Poyang*, Captain Smith, will leave on Friday, February 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD.**, General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Carraghan*, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD.**, General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Yankee*, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, March 4, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD.**, General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Yankee*, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD.**, General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Yankee*, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD.**, General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer *Yankee*, Captain H. A. Wavell, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, February 28, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **JARDINE, MATHEWS & CO., LTD.**, General Managers, Passengers Tel. No. 240, Freight Tel. No. 250.

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HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer <

## SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government  
SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI  
(Subject to Alteration)EUROPEAN LINE  
For Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, and England:TONS  
KITANO MARU ..... 16,000 Capt. K. Yoshikawa, March 3  
INABA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. T. Hori, March 17AMERICAN LINE  
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B. C., and Seattle, Washington.FUSHIMA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. T. Irisawa, April 1  
SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. J. Teranaka, May 9SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)  
YAMASHIRO MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. Y. Nakajima, March 5  
CHIKUGO MARU ..... 5,000 Capt. M. Taniguchi, March 7  
KASUGA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. K. Itsuno, March 14MOJI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE  
YAWATA MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. T. Kawai, March 1  
OMI MARU ..... 7,000 Capt. R. Ozaki, March 5  
KUMANO MARU ..... 8,500 Capt. S. Saito, March 8  
KOKURA MARU ..... 4,500 Capt. S. Ito, March 12KOBE TO SEATTLE  
KASHIMA MARU ..... 19,000 Capt. M. Machida, March 15FOR JAPAN  
SHIZUOKA MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. S. Kichimoto, Mar.FOR HONGKONG  
FUSHIMI MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. J. Irisawa, March 2FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG  
SUWA MARU ..... 21,000 Capt. R. Shimidau, April 19AUSTRALIAN LINE  
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila).TANGO MARU ..... 14,000 Capt. S. Niohimmura, Mar. 26  
NIKKO MARU ..... 10,000 Capt. G. Shinomiya, April 23  
AKI MARU ..... 12,500 Capt. F. E. Cope, May 21CALCUTTA LINE  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).BOMBAY LINE  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage).

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information apply to  
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai.CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS  
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

## TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Local	Mail	Luse	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line		Luse	Mail	Mile	
				5.	1.				
1645	800	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin-Central	2200	1900	1000		
1925	605	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1984	1700	780		
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1930	1650	710		
1940	600	143	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1930	1645	700		
1801	700	143	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1740	640			
7.	220					5.			
800	815		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1735	1812			
1089	1061	266	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1425	1425			
1300	1318	318	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1132	1311			
1315	1336	377	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	1142	1226			
1556	1697	377	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	840	1085			
1816	1835	—	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	840	810			
9.	420					10.			
650	1855		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	545	2007			
1156	2325	523	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	050	1442			
1206	2345	600	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin-Central	010	1432			
1657	412	600	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	2018	928			
1848	600	631	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep. Tientsin-Central	1830	728			
Fat.	6.					Fat.	5.		
720	0	193	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. Shanghai-North	1884	910			
1420									
Yenchow-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsoochang Branch Line					
980	1360	2130	4. Yenchow a.	630	1230	2000	580	1110	1800 a. Linching d.
1020	1485	2230	4. Tsiningchow d.	528	1125	1858	680	1210	1908 a. Linching d.

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

1300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service

S — train has sleep. accom. 1st &amp; 2nd class. a — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tainanfu, Hsichowfu or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

DAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1919

Date and Destination	Per	Chl.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Reg.
<b>Today.</b>							
Nagasaki and Vladivostok	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	12.30	
Japan & America	Penza	14.00	..	..	..	12.30	
Japan & America	do	..	..	..	13.30	13.00	
Vladivostok and Siberia	do	..	..	..	13.00	13.00	
Stra. via Nagasaki & Vvostock	do	..	..	..	14.30	14.15	
Japan Ports	Yawata Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	
Japan & America	Yawata Maru	19.30	..	..	..	19.00	
Hankow	Suiwo	17.00	..	..	..	..	
Ningpo	Hsin Peking	15.00	..	..	..	..	
Tientsin	Train	17.00	..	..	..	..	
Hankow	do	17.00	..	..	..	..	
Vvostok and Siberia via Pukow and Harbin (Daily expect Sunday)	Train	..	..	17.00	..	17.00	
<b>Tomorrow.</b>							
Japan & America via Moji	Yawata Maru	..	..	..	..	12.30	
Hongkong and Manila	Fushimi M.	..	..	..	..	17.30	17.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwanso	9.00	..	..	..	8.30	
Hongkong	do	9.00	..	..	..	..	
Hongkong	Fushimi M.	17.00	..	..	..	..	
Hongkong and beyond	Fushimi M.	16.30	..	..	..	..	
Swatow	Choyching	9.00	8.30	..	..	8.30	
Hongkong and Canton	Fushimi M.	15.30	..	..	..	15.30	
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Etc., Colombia	16.00	..	..	..	..	..	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	
Japan, Canada, U.S.A. & Europe	Colombia	16.00	..	..	..	15.30	
<b>Sunday, March 2.</b>							
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	10.00	10.00	..	..	9.30	
Hongkong	Shanai	10.00	..	..	..	..	
Hongkong and Canton	do	10.00	..	..	..	9.30	
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..	..	..	21.00	
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shantung	9.00	..	..	..	8.30	
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shantung	9.00	..	..	..	..	
<b>Tuesday, March 4.</b>							
Japan & America	Gleniffer	17.00	..	..	..	..	
Hongkong	Sinkiang	11.00	..	..	..	..	
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	10.00	..	..	..	9.30	
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Kingsing	10.00	..	..	..	..	
<b>Wednesday, March 5.</b>							
Amoy and Hongkong	Suyang	17.00	..	..	..	..	
N'akai, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada, USA & Europe, via Canada Africa Maru	17.00	..	..	..	..	..	

## LORD NORTHCLIFFE OUR INTERPRETER

His Great Work in Promoting  
An Anglo-American  
Understanding

### CANADIANS IN LIKE ROLE

Essential Kinship Of English-Speaking World An Earnest  
Of Agreement

By Charles H. Grasty  
(The New York Times)

Lord Northcliffe is making a wonderful hit with the American newspaper men. In his apartment at the Ritz he is always accessible to them, and he is indefatigable in his efforts to help them. It has always been his habit to extend the great hospitalities at his command in London to journalistic visitors from the United States, and I am sure that he entertains toward them a deep and sincere friendliness. Beside, Northcliffe loves to be one of the chiefs of the tribe of working newspaper men. He is, himself, one of the most active and capable reporters in the world, and his notebook is always handy. Only he doesn't need a notebook. His memory is simply prodigious. There is scarcely a day that his papers don't contain some news item communicated by him. He often writes the story himself, and when he does it is always a good story, clear, and to the point.

Lord Northcliffe brings to the present situation, therefore, a very large accumulated influence among Americans generally, but particularly among American working newspaper men. I think that it is a saying of his that there are only fifteen Englishmen who know America. I am tempted to use the point of a well known story and say: "Lord Northcliffe is fourteen of them; who is the other one?" His knowledge of America in gross and detail is most extraordinary. If Lord Northcliffe is at this time using his American knowledge and sympathy for the good of his own country he is to be honored for it. During the last months of the war he was one of the chief propagandists, but his activities were devoted largely to enemy countries.

I should say that now he is at this moment the most important single link connecting the British with the American representatives here. The latter trust him and, believe in his sincerity toward the United States. He is having much to do with shaping the policy of the President's visit, especially with respect to England. He does not represent the British Government, but rather the British people. With whom he is on daily intimate terms through his printing presses and to serve whom is not only a matter of patriotism, but one of enlightened interest. In practice he is Britain's Colonel House in the peace negotiations. And incidentally he and House are doing the closest kind of team work.

The question of how best to promote clear, deep, and lasting relationship between Great Britain and America is one that is exercising many minds, and about which there may be honest differences of opinion. The present moment while perhaps filled with danger, is one of opportunity because conditions are fluid and plastic. As an ardent wisher for a good and sound friendship that will protect justice and peace in the world without sacrificing individual interest in either case, I would favor a policy of open and frank discussion of whatever differences

have a debate, or even a fight, on the dividing line of honest self-interest and who like and respect one another all the more afterward. Whatever differences may arise if they are thrashed out above board, the result should be to make England and America know each other better and through their knowing bring them together into a relationship solid, mutual, beneficial and enduring.

#### Canadians As Interpreters

In the effort for this good understanding, in which a large majority of thinking people on both sides of the Atlantic share, there is an interpreter respecting the two points of view who could be brought in with vast advantage. The Canadians are loyal Britishers and near-Americans. They are citizens of Britain with the American temperament. This war has, somehow, brought the Canadians and ourselves closer together than ever before. No American soldier has come in contact with the Canadian troops in this war without feeling his heart warm toward them. It has been my personal good fortune to see much of them. It is no partiality but an informed opinion shared by the very best observers that, all things considered, the Canadians made the best corps record of any troops who fought in this war.

Of these troops no inconsiderable portion were citizens of the United States. For this reason, and perhaps for others, the Canadian soldier has conceived a deep and sincere feeling of brotherhood for America. From the magnificent commander of the corps, General Sir Arthur Currie, down to the last private this respect and affection is shared by the Canadian forces. They all predicted what afterward actually happened in the rapid development of the green American into an efficient soldier. The like thing had already happened to them in their experiences of over four years, and they knew that the American was made of the same stuff.

If the war had lasted another year or two the American army would have contained many corps precisely like the Canadians. The Americans and Canadians had the same qualities; that is to say, they had all the courage that any other soldiers had, plus that resourcefulness and ability to take care of themselves peculiar to the North American breed.

I recall that when I visited Canadian Corps Headquarters, about June 1—the darkest hour in the war—I found there a sentiment that filled me with awe. The Canadians were prepared for extinction. Not one of them expected anything except to sell his life as dearly as possible. The boche was thundering toward Paris, and apparently at that moment he could not be stopped. But every Canadian officer and man was ready to give himself to the end that, if and when Paris was reached, the Germans should be in such a state of exhaustion as to make their victory empty because they would not have strength enough to stand against the oncoming tide of fresh Americans. The Americans got in sooner than was expected, and through their help at the Marne and elsewhere the Canadians were enabled to form the spearhead of a victorious advance instead of offering themselves up as a sacrifice. Their losses were heavy as it was, but the corps, with its replacements is still a corps.

I say again that these brothers in arms from North America are the best interpreters of the real Britain to America and the real America to Britain.

## Wealthiest Private To Enter West Point



CORNELIUS VANDERBILT JR.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., known as the wealthiest private in the United States army, left Camp Lewis recently with the avowed intention of entering West Point, according to a report from Tacoma, Wash. The wealthy young New Yorker declared he was in love with army life, and his ambition is to become an officer. He is the son of Brigadier-General Vanderbilt.

might arise between Britain and America.

Both the British and we are so constituted that we cannot stand securely. What they and we represent most is any attempt to "put something over." Both they and we love a good stand-up and knock-down fight. Both they and we, while lovers of liberty and justice, have a good, wholesome selfishness. We are healthy, normal people, able to take care of ourselves, and determined to do so in all circumstances. On the surface, there are many differences of manner and temperament, and when we meet each other at first we are likely to clash. Underneath there is wonderful similarity and affinity. This is especially true in respect to the masses of people in England and in Scotland, Wales, and the west of England to say nothing of Ireland, an American is at home without any preliminary sparing at all.

#### Kinship Of The Two Nations

Personally, I believe that this sympathy and kinship make a situation between Britain and America strong enough to stand a public thrashing-out of any differences that may arise in the course of the peace negotiations. The very fact that such a discussion was proceeding in a natural, candid, and even, at times, somewhat heated, way, would be a fine, wholesome influence. It would be a deterrent on that kind of self-seeking which sometimes crops up in an excess of patriotism. This is the British way of doing things, and, while it is often abused by the British press and in Parliament, it is to my mind, one of the chief glories of British civilization. They hammer each other right and left, and one might think that the whole country was shot to pieces with irreconcilable controversy, but when the tumult and the shouting dies, the same old love of England remains. They accuse one another of muddling and blundering; but, as a matter of fact, they are wonderfully efficient. Individually and collectively, as any Yankee who has been "up against" them in diplomacy or business can testify.

These are the kind of people who

## Sailed from Shanghai

For San Francisco	Plums	none
Ecuador	each	20-25
Siberia Maru	each	none
China	each	none
Tecumseh	Walnuts	12-14
Tenyo Maru	Artichokes	2-3
For Seattle	Asparagus	per doz.
Katori Maru	Broad Beans	8-10
For Tacoma	Beetroot	per bunch
Grayson	Bamboo Shoots	10-12
For Vancouver	Cabbage	each
Meiville Dollar	Carrots	per bunch
For London, etc.	Cauliflower	each
Pembroke	Vegetables	none
Kalomo	Onions	6-8
Bonarity	Parsnips	per bunch
Borneo Maru	Peas	per lb.
Glenavy	Mushrooms	per lb.
Mishima Maru	Radishes	per bunch
Tairies	Spinach	per lb.
Sado Maru	Tomatoes	per bunch
Agamemnon	Cauliflower	2-3
Tarrellis	Turnips	per bunch
Portug	Celery	per bunch
Naples, etc.	Egg Plant	per lb.
Roma	French Beans	per lb.
For Europe	Green Corn	each
Taijima Maru	Leeks	per bunch
For Port Said	Broccoli	none
Kwazan Maru	Radishes	per bunch
For Bombay	Spinach	per lb.
Dunera	Tomatoes	per bunch

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag Agents
Feb. 27	Ningpo	Kingssteen	Ch. C.M.S.N. Co.
Feb. 27	Hankow	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 27	Hankow	Fengyang Maru	Br. J. M. & Co.
Feb. 27	Hongkong	Pakhol	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 27	Hongkong	Choyang	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 27	Hongkong	Ying	Br. B. & S.
Feb. 27	Dainy	Kote Maru	Jan. S. M. R.
Feb. 27	Japan	Wakamatsu Maru	Jan.
Feb. 27	Japan	Iyo Maru	Jan. N. Y. K.
Feb. 27	Japan	Tashin Maru	Jan.

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## Arrivals

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